The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,355—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener ..	19th May.
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th „
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt ..	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray..	13th „
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown ...	20th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze..	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID-MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KAISAR-I-HIND .	4023	700	J. C. Babot	19th May.
KHEDIVE........	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	16th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 22, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	R 500	Including wines. with food.	I Class ..	R 520	Including wines. with food.
II do.....	340		II do.....	350	
III do.....	150		III do.	155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95		R 80
„ ..	II do.	70	do.	58
From Naples.	I do.	145	do.	130
„ ..	II do.	105	do.	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. ORION (new) ..	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

She will perform her passage AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig.........	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. AGLAIA	P. Marcovich	1,927	400	2nd June.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich...	1,927	400	2nd July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, May 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
Wistow Hall......	T. Collin..	2,700	400	About 20th May.
Rydal Hall........	O. Lloyd..	2,700	400	„ 17th June
Speke Hall.......	W. Brand.	2,700	400	„ 15th July

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

CLAN LINE.

THE following sailings have been fixed:—

	Tons.	
CLAN GORDON ..	2,200	For Liverpool about 20th May.
CLAN MACLEAN.	2,400	„ Liverpool „ 31st „

Passage money to London or Liverpool ....Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. AGRA, 1,907 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, sails on SATURDAY, 27th May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 8th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th May, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th, May 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th May, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints „ „ 5-4

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER & COMPANY (L.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURED BY LUBIN OF PARIS, COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each......................Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each .... „ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY HAVE ON SALE, CRICKET KIT

Of very superior quality;

(ALSO)

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

BY special arrangement, TREACHER and Co. import direct from the shippers supplies of this favourite SPIRIT, which they confidently recommend.

Quarts ....per doz. Rs. 16
Pints............ do. „ 9

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SILVER JEWELLERY
IN A VARIETY OF ELEGANT DESIGNS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.
BRACELETS, from	20	0	to 36
EARRINGS „	8	0	to 14
PENDANTS „	20	0	to 30
LOCKETS „	10	0	to 25
SET of BROOCHES and EAR-RINGS, from	20	0	to 35
PENDANTS and EARRINGS, from................................	28	0	to 34
NECKLETS, from................	27	0	to 40
SET NECKLET and LOCKET, from..............................	40	0	to 70
SETS COMPRISING BROOCH, EARRINGS, BRACELETS and LOCKETS, from......... ..	63	0	to 75
SILVER SNAKE BANGLE BRACELETS in Morocco cases. 2 to 6 Coils real Silver ...	9	0	to 20
LADIES' ALBERT CHAINS, from..................................	8	0	to 14
GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from	9	0	to 15
GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLE ALBERT CHAINS, from pocket to pocket, from	13	8	to 18
SETS STUDS, comprising 3 front Studs, pair of Links and Collar Stud, from	8	0	to 10
GENTLEMEN'S MATCH BOXES, from	13	8	to 18
GENTLEMEN'S WHISTLES, from..................................	7	0	to 10
MORDAN'S PENCIL CASES, from	5	0	to 10
„ PEN and PENCIL CASES, from......	7	8	to 12

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, in honour of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
E. J. REID, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
C. LOWELL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, Agent.

Bombay, May 11, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY
YESTERDAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Bell's Life.	Mail.
Bird O'Freedom.	Medical Times and Gazette.
Engineer.	New York Ill. Times.
Engineering.	News of the World.
English Mechanic.	Overland Mail.
Field.	Pall Mall.
Fun.	Pictorial World.
Funny Folks.	Public Opinion.
Glasgow Weekly Herald.	Punch.
Graphic.	Queen.
Home and Colonial Mail.	Reynolds' Weekly News.
Home News.	Saturday Review.
Illustrated London News.	Sporting Life.
Illustrated Penny Paper.	Sporting Times.
Illustrated Police News.	St. James Budget.
Illustrated Sport & Dram. News.	Times (Weekly Edition.)
Judy.	Truth.
Land and Water.	Vanity Fair.
Life.	World.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
Bombay: Meadow-street. Poona: East-street.

MORDAN'S
GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES
With ring to attach.
Price, Rs. 35 to Rs. 70.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

FOR SALE.

Property of Officers 6th Regiment Bombay N. I. (Disbanded.)

BILLIARD TABLE by Thurston in good order with lamps (quite new), 22 Cues, Pool and Billiard Balls, Rests, Marking Boards, &c., complete, for Rs. 800.

MAGIC LANTERN with 26 moveable slides, 63 plain slides, Rs. 250.

PRINTING PRESS with types, &c., Rs. 500.

Apply to MESS SECRETARY, 6th Regiment Bombay N. I.

JUST RECEIVED!
JUST RECEIVED!!
JUST RECEIVED!!!
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

MORNING CLOUDS.
A small Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly suitable for smoking after Chota Hazri or Tiffin.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY.
Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.
Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON'S MUSTER.
Long Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLES MUSTER.
A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB,	OPOPONAX,
WHITE ROSE,	JASMIN,
FORGET-ME-NOT,	KISS-ME-QUICK,
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.
SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY
Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY
Is a pure and wholesome spirit.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY,
Recommended to those who enjoy a really good Whisky Peg.
Price Rs. 23 per doz. or Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

Now Ready.

FAMILY HERALD for APRIL,
Containing:

Serial Stories.	Leading Articles.
Dorothy's Venture.	Too Civil by half.
A Broken Wedding Ring.	Nerves and Nervousness, (First article.)
Maysel's Prisoner.	Halting between two Loves.
	Nerves and Nervousness, (Concluding article.)
Complete Stories.	
A Dreadful Discovery.	Answers to Correspondents
Mr. Wakefield's Dog.	Scientific and Useful.
A Good Match.	Poetry.
Little Sunshine.	Cookery. Miscellanea.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 467.

NOTE.—"DOROTHY'S VENTURE," By the Author of "Old Myddelton's Money," &c., was commenced in Part 463, and continued in Parts 464, 465, and 466. These may be had, price 6d. each, by order of all Newsvendors.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly Part.
The *Australasian* says:—
"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 467.
The *Daily Argus* says:—
"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly Part.
The Darling Downs Gazette says:—
"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. . . . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

The FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) at a small percentage over the published price, of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Parts direct, from W. Stevens, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

Stamps on Annual Policies paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862....................£300,690
„ 1880....................£833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865.........	£1,192,476 7 11	1875..........	£3,258,437 10 9
1870.........	£1,924,042 3 5	1880..........	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
5, Hummum-street.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1882.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of those MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, TREACHER and COMPANY are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM;
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS;
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY;
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES;
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIGS' CHEEKS;
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN;
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS;
BON-BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS;
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES;
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS;
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS;
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS;
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES;
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c;
CORN-FLOURS, ICINGLASS AND GELATINE;
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS;
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK;
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS;
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS;
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED LISTS SHOWING GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES carefully prepared and dispensed under the immediate superintendence of qualified European Chemists.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON,—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Catalogues showing a variety of patterns sent post-free on application.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. COLUMBIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—No. 435.

WANTED for the I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, a MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Those only need apply who have a knowledge of machine work. Apply Constructor's Office, Dockyard.

H. W. BRENT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 15th May, 1882.

MANGOES (ALPHONSO).

WE are supplying this splendid fruit to our Constituents as in former seasons.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,500 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER to the Company's specifications in square logs, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing from 1st August next.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeepers Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for teak timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay, up to one p. m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, the 31st May, instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper.

Rupees 5,000 will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 15th May, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that on all DOCUMENTARY BILLS delivered to the Undersigned Banks, on or after 1st July, 1882, the RATE OF DISCOUNT, not exceeding five per cent. per annum, which will be allowed to the Drawers or Acceptors, on retiring the Bills before maturity, will be as follows:—

At one-half per cent. per annum above the advertised rate of Interest for short deposits allowed by the leading London Joint Stock Banks, if the Bills are taken up in Great Britain.

At the current minimum rate of Discount of the National Banks of France, Italy, Belgium, and Germany respectively, if taken up in either of those countries.

At the current rate of rebate for Documentary Bills, if taken up in Switzerland or the United States.

At the current rate of rebate allowed by the Exchange Banks, if taken up at any place East of Suez.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
E. J. REID, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
C. LOWELL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, Agent.

Bombay, 15th May, 1882.

"LAGER BEER."

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above well-known Beer is now in stock of the undersigned.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen quarts	Rs. 5-12	Rs. 6-4

☞ Sample bottles are also sent on receipt of annas 10 per each.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Established 1867.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a full size BULL MASTIFF DOG. Apply No. 3, WAVERLEY HOTEL.

CHEROOT DEPOT.—The smokers of really pure and wholesome Cheroots and Cigars are invited to test their flavour & mildness.—N. C. Dalal, 6, Church-gate-st.

WANTED, a BARMAID, no objection if previously not served in a Bar. Apply "Z," this office.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS! FELT HATS!—A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S, 34, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BOMBAY Total Abstinence Boarding Establishment.—Furnished rooms with board can be had at reasonable rates. Entirely under new management.

TO LET, from 1st June next, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, facing west. Apply on the premises, No. 26.

JUST unpacked unrivalled Japan and China China curiosities suitable for presentation. GLENROY and Co., No. 11, Hummum-street.

LINDSAY and Lowe's celebrated Dundee MARMALADE at 5 as. per Tin or Rs. 3-8 per dozen. Provision Cash Stores, Fort and Market.—W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE, a BAROUCHE, a set of brass mounted double harness, and a pair of handsome Bay Arabs; one is a perfect Lady's riding horse. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply to "W. A. B.," care of this office.

GRAND SALE, the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co. SOLD in 1881 561,036 Sewing Machines. This shows how far they are liked by the public. Proved and acknowledged as the best.—Head Office, 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL, OPEN to VISITORS. Excellent accommodation. TERMS—MODERATE.

TWO BED-ROOMS available (with board) in a pleasantly situated house, with large garden, at Mazagon.—J. M., this office.

MRS. S. BARNES, Midwife and Ladies' Monthly Nurse, has REMOVED from Byculla Terrace to Grant-road, No. 273.

TO LET, airy and commodious ROOMS in Graham's Buildings, suitable for Offices. Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Fort.

DEVOE'S best refined KEROSINE-OIL for SALE at moderate rates. Apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA and Co., Carnac Bunder, iron depots.

TO BE LET, commodious and airy FLOOR in Church Gate Street. Apply to M. H. MAJU, No. 22, Church Gate Street, Indian Tea Emporium.

BILLIARDS.—Skittle or Devil's Pool, complete with Skittles, Counters, Pool Basket, Rules of the game and Diagram at Rs. 10 at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.

TO LET, two UPPER-STOREYED pleasantly-situated HOUSES, Bellasis-road, close to Byculla Club. Gas and water laid on. Apply to Mr. F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

A LADY, going to England early in June, wishes to ENGAGE the SERVICES of a European wife, in return for her passage money, will take charge of an infant. Apply to A. W., *Bombay Gazette*.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.—A very large stock of machines of every description suitable for gauz, shirt, heavy clothing, quilting, shoemaking, &c., to select from. 2, Church Gate street, Bombay.

COOLIE-CYCLES.—The undersigned agents for the Patentee receive orders for the above, single or double, as per sketch which appeared in the "Graphic," 25th March, 1881. Specimens in use can be seen on application.—SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—BARTON & Co., General Merchants of Meadow-street, have much pleasure to inform the Local and Mofussil Residents that they will shortly REMOVE their Shop to the extensive premises, "French Shop," known as Aux Villes de France, Church Gate-street, and have commenced CLEARANCE SALE.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ICES, TEA, COFFEE, Ærated Waters, Sandwiches, &c., at PEARSE'S also at the Coffee Rooms, Young Men's C. A., opposite Sailor's Home.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPARKLING VIN VITÆ,
REFRESHING, LIFE-GIVING,
EXHILARATING, NON-ALCOHOLIC.

A FAVOURITE BEVERAGE of the day, forms a delicious drink at all times and for all ages.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-0; per case of two dozens, Rs. 4-8.

Special terms to Hotels, Refreshment-rooms, and Merchants.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Book-sellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
NEVER FAILING
PULMONIC BALM

HAS already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound, and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and annas 8.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

February 15 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

GRAND SALE of stock in Trade of the French shop consisting of Milinery, Pictures, Mirrors, Carpet, Leather and Fancy goods, shop furniture, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1882, and on subsequent days (till the sale is finished) sale commencing on each day at 1-30 p. m.) Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Church-gate-street the whole stock in trade will be sold "without reserve."

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton, Grain Sweepings, damaged Cumlee, Blankets, Piece-Goods, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Goods' Depôt, Wady-bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of cotton, grain sweeping, damaged cumlee, blankets, piece-goods, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited, and on account and risk of Ootumchund Mahakumchund and Jethabhoy Prem chund—

36 bales No. 10s each 400 lbs. mule twist.
32 „ „ 12s „ 400 lbs. „ „
43 „ „ 14s „ 400 lbs. „ „
25 „ „ 14s „ 400 lbs. „ „

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th May, 1882.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, on or about the 15th June next, a very desirable upperstoreyed BUNGALOW, situated in Middle Colaba, on the west, consisting of a drawing, dining and three bed and bath rooms on the upper-floor, and the same accommodation below, entirely open to the westerly sea-breeze and commands a most charming view of Malabar Hill, and admirably adapted for two separate families. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOTICES.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

R. H. JAMES,
Lottery Secretary, Bangalore, Mysore.

NOTICE.

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bona fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide before hand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bona fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bona fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bona fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

The 8th April, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15

THE sales of cotton in Liverpool on the 13th were 10,000 bales, which is a pretty full amount for a Saturday. The market for all kinds was steady, and arrivals unchanged. On Friday the only change made in official quotations was 1-16 advance in the price of Good Oomras. From America rates come spots 12 5-16 and futures 12·69. From London there is no alteration in the quotations either for Government stocks or Bank shares, except Oriental, which are advanced to £18, but the price of Bar Silver is corrected to 52⅛d.

SEEDS and WHEAT are again given as unchanged, and the imports of Linseed are given at 5,000 quarters.

The returns of the Bank of Bombay for the week, which we give below, show greater strength in its position; the reserve of Cash and Notes being increased by Rs. 8,10,573, and there is also an increase of Rs. 1,11,438 in the investments in Government Securities. There is a small decrease in public deposits, but an increase in other deposits of Rs. 7,04,787. Loans on securities show a falling off to the extent of Rs. 9,04,166, but the Bills discounted have increased to the extent of Rs. 8,39,441. The other changes are but trifling.

In Cotton here to-day we have had a firm market, and European sellers have been stiffer in their rates. Native selections, however, have obtained no advance since Saturday, and free sales are reported at the prices then ruling, say, Fully Good Dhollera at Rs. 194 to Rs. 195, Good at Rs. 190 to Rs. 191.

Good Bhownuggur, up-country pressed cotton, is reported to have been sold at Rs. 195, but this price is quite exceptional.

The Piece-goods market remains quiet, with a moderate demand from the bazaar, which is still freely met. At the decline in prices a good many sales of local spun yarns have been made during the past few days, and the better spinnings are rather in demand.

In Exchange we note no change whatever, and quote as before:—

	Tel.	Demand.	3 months'	4 months'
Banks	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 9-32d.	1s. 8 11-32d.
		3 months'	6 months'	
Credits		1s. 8 13-32d	1s. 8 9-16d.	
Documents		1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8⅝d.	
Francs..........		215	217	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—We quote 4 per cent. £101 9-16 to £101¾, and 4½ per cents, £108½ to £108¾. Press shares are very strong, but there is no change in quotations.

The demand for Spinning shares is strong and active, and there are many buyers at our quotations, which in a few cases are again slightly advanced. The general tone, however, is buoyant. Dhurrumseys have been done at Rs. 505, Hindostan at Rs. 990, Khatao Mackonjee Rs. 910, Morarjee at Rs. 1,180, Great Eastern at Rs. 885, and Prince of Wales Rs. 305.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	781½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	98

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,600	2,925	Rs. 30	775
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	217½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	875
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	450
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	480
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	58
Colabra Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	987½
Dhollea Press and Ginning Co.........	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,130
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co.......	300	500	all	45 p.s.	565
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	530
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	332½
New Indian Press	2,409	125	125	Rs. 15	210
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	23	2,000
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	0	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co....	450	00	a	50	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 hares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company...........	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	220
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company...........	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	135
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p.s	525
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	705
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	750
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	880
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	675
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	810
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	505
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	Rs. 25	665
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	990
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p.s.	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	940
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	875
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	910
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	1,950
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	760
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8	1,250
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p.s	277½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,180
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	775
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p.s.	885
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	625
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	305
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,330xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,130
Soonderdas	750	,000	1,000	50	890
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	590
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	815
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	875

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	00	1,000	1,000	100	425
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5½p.c	145x. 130d.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,480
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association..........	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	30	420
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 t	12
Oriental Goverament Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,075
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	1,005
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	985
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 13th May, as compared with the statement of 29th April:—

	April 29.	May 13.
LIABITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital...............	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	42,87,369	34,83,646
Do. do. at Branches.........	6,62,025	9,31,083
Other Deposits	2,11,91,358	2,20,91,186
Post Bills	9,071	8,785
Cash Credits, undrawn...........	4,72,437	4,28,806
	3,88,47,267	3,91,68,506
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	66,55,437	65,35,069
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,10,003	12,56,292
Loans, on Security of do..........	58,29 985	49,53,690
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,862	4,803
Bills Discounted....................	1,18,47,195	1,42,66,666
Stamps...............................	2,869	2,785
Dead Stock............Rs. 5,50,358		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,25,000		
	3,25,358	3,25,358
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents...........................	6,06 191	1,73,381
	6,13,975	4,57,214
Cash and Currency Notes..........	1,16,50,392	1,11,93,248
	3,88,47,267	3,91,68,506

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Knight of St. Patrick, 1,498 tons, Captain J. L. Sheill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (29th April) with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lenni Burrell, 1,328 tons, Captain J. Murphy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rio-de-Janiero (6th March) in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Mecca, 936 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and 98 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ramleh, Captain G. Cunningham, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Newport (14th April) brought a cargo of 2,469 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE steamer Teviot, 1,349 tons, Captain Nisbet, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calcutta (2nd May) brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs McCulloch Beyts and Co.

THE ship Dominion, 1,255 tons, Captain H. Thomas, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (1st Dec.) brought a cargo of 1,893 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

THE steamer Netley Abbey, 1,113 tons, Captain R. Mills, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Portsaid (29th April) in ballast and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sigg Sulzer and Co.

THE Anchor Line steamer India, 1,592 tons, Captian Jameson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Genoa, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Naples.—Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. W. J. Currie, Mr. J. Hodgart, and Mr. H. D. Wilkinson. For Marseilles.—Col. C. Clarke, Major W. H. Beckett, Mrs. Kelly, Mr. R. L. Harker, and Mr. M. M. Hussein, and one deck for Suez.

THE Anchor Line steamer Columbia, 1,322 tons, Captain R. T. Garbie, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Glasgow via Liverpool with Mr. Hefferman as a passenger, and the following cargo:—1,602 bundles hoop iron, 2,178 packages steel, 448 bales twist, 1,432 packages iron bars, 343 packages iron, 1,345 packages piece-goods, 125 cases brass, 100 cases copper, 5 packages lead, 200 barrels beer, 306 cases whiskey, 41 bales thread, 17 packages color, 50 cases tobacco, 123 cases clocks, 125 kegs nails, 9 cases umbrellas, 6 barrels alum, 125 cases acid, 10 packages logwood, 259 packages rosin, 10 drums oil, 95 packages soap, 187 cases wine and spirit, 7 packages corks, 40 packages colors and paints, 11 packages wine, 4 packages varnish, 17 packages paper, 28 barrels fire clay, 50 runlets coal tar, 18 barrels tallow and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Columbia (s).......	Garbie	Liverpool, May 15.
15	Knight of St. Patrick (s)	Sheill	Calcutta, April 29.
	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)..	Babot	London, April 19.
	Lenni Burrill (s)..	Murphy	Rio-de-Janeiro, March 6.
	Mecca (s)	Sleeman	Kurrachee, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Carmona (s)	Halcrow	Liverpool.
	Giava (s)..........	Antonio	Genoa, &c.
	India (s)	Jameson	Marseilles, &c.

The ship Bridgewater, Adams, to Bremerhaven, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Geo. Heatan, to Trieste and Venice.
Steamer Clan Alphine, to London.
Steamer Columbia, to Marseilles, &c.
Steamer Netley Abbey, to Portsaid.
Steamer Alvah, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May 11.—Steamer Huzara (B.), D. Campbell, Bombay 10th April, touched at Colombo 29th April, Negapatam 1st, Pondicherry 2nd, Madras and Coast Ports 3rd May.

DEPARTURES.

May 11.—2 steamers (numbers undistinguishable.) Ship Pericles and Astracana. Barque Cicero.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 23 Amberwitch I. G. ss, Hawett, from Bombay.
25 Fawn H. M.'s ss, Aldrich, from Red Sea.
26 Abokh, ss, Vigot, from Abokh.
28 Godavery, ss, Delfrech, from Mauritius.
29 Bisson F. G. Boat, ss,——from Abokh.
May 2 Blodwen, ss, Jones, from Akyab.
2 Surat, ss, Adamson, from London.
2 Malwa, ss, Aitkinson, from Venice.
3 Orsino, ss, Jones, from Pendichery.
3 Noromed, ss, Legouzion, from Greenock.
4 Hughenden, ss, Hull, from Bombay.
4 Camella, ss, Petrie, from Rangoon.
4 Deccan, ss, Chapman, from Bombay.
4 Chhioggia, ss, Basso, from Assab.
4 Campta, ss, Fyfe, from London.
4 Celepes, ss, Herkenrath, from Amsterdam.
5 Borrowdale, ss, Mitchell, from Kurrachee.
5 Pharos, ss, Cooper, from Bombay.
5 Priam, ss, Butler, from Penang.
5 Said, ss, Mattiazzi, from Hodeida.
5 Brenda, ss, Veale, from Cardiff.
5 Arago, ss, Jones, from Bombay.
6 Westergate, ss, Fowler, from Madras.
6 Java, ss, Megernis, from Bombay.
6 Cyprus, ss, Waters, from Bombay.
6 Bertie, ss, Newton, from Vezagapatam.
7 George Fisher, ss, Weatherill, from Cardiff.
7 Missir, ss, Masulum, from Berbara.
7 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
8 India, ss, Day, from Calcutta.
8 City of London, ss, Black, from Calcutta.
8 Airy, ss, Balls, from Cardiff.
9 Manilla, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
9 Sumatra, ss, Boselli, from Genova.
9 Abokh, ss, Vigot, from Abokh.
9 Bruat F. G. Boat, ss,——from Suez.

DEPARTURES.

May 1 Bisson F. G. Boat, ss,——to Red Sea.
2 Surat, ss, Adamson, to Calcutta.
3 Fawn H. M.'s, ss, Aldrich, to Cape.
3 Abokh, ss, Vigot, to Abokh.
3 Blodwen, ss, Jones, to Flensberg.
3 Malwa, ss, Aitkinson, to Bombay.
3 Orsino, ss, Jones, to Marseilles.
4 Hughenden, ss, Hull, to Amsterdam.
4 Camella, ss, Petrie, to Malta F. O.
4 Deccan, ss, Chapman, to London.
5 Noromed, ss, Legouzion, to Saigon.
5 Campta, ss, Fyfe, to Brisbane.
5 Celepes, ss, Herkenrath, to Batavia.
5 Barrowdale, ss, Mitchell, to Marseilles.
5 Pharos, ss, Cooper, to Liverpool.
5 Priam, ss, Butler, to London.
5 Arago, ss, Jones, to Jeddah.
6 Westergate, ss, Fowler, to London.
6 Cyprus, ss, Waters, to Rotterdam.
7 Bertie, ss, Newton, to Portsaid F. O.
8 India, ss, Day, to London.
8 City of London, ss, Black, to London.
9 Manilla, ss, Dodero, to Genova.
9 Sumatra, ss, Boselli, to Bombay.
10 Said, ss, Mattiazzi, to Trieste.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Amberwitch I. G. ss, Hewett, from Perim.
Godavery, ss, Delfrech, from Mauritius.
Chioggia, ss, Basso, from Assab.
Brenda, ss Veale, from Cardiff.
Java, ss, Megernis, from Bombay.
George Fisher, ss, Weatherill, from Cardiff.
Missir, ss, Masulum, from Berbaria.
Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
Airy, ss, Balls, from Cardiff.
Abokh, ss, Vigot, from Abokh.
Bruat F. G. Boat, ss,——from Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—525 bundles sheet iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.
Clan Alpine (s)—1,037 bundles hoop iron and 501 bundles sheet iron, Megjee Oomersey.
Alexander Yeats—400 casks cement, Geo. Jenning and Co.
Bretton Hall (s)—5 cases umbrellas, Jooma Sallay Mahomed; 2 cases umbrellas, Esmail Mahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Alexander Yeats—8 cases paper, Tahyrbhoy Dawoodbhoy; 175 drums linseed oil, 20 cases lamp blocks, 20 packages plaster of paris and 2 casks paints, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 70 casks whiting and 50 cases color, Nuzerally Surufally and Co; 20 barrels cement, J. H. Elliott and Co; 500 casks cement, Owen and Okell.
Kangra (s)—300 boxes candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 5 cases soap, Tyebjee and Co.
Ancona (s)—20 cases port and 10 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Brindisi (s)—6 casks glassware, Wisram Allana.
France (s)—10 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Malwa (s)—50 cases champagne, Remington and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—20 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Beaun Uamah—1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 61 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nuthoo.
Carlisle (s)—99 bales cotton, M. D. Cama; 114 bales cotton, Sreekursan Radhakursan.
Castalia—412½ cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Corinth (s)—600 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Teipall Gapjee; 400 bales cotton, John Fleming and Co; 3,998½ cwts linseed, F. Masotti and Co; 100 bales cotton, Pragjee Luckmedass; 45 bales cotton, Hunsraj Dewjee; 286 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 454½ cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 25 bales wool, Narranjee Mooljee.
St. Albans (s)—1,562½ cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 328 bales cotton waste, Khulfanbhoy Damaney; 50 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee; 95 bales cotton, Jhangeer Hormusjee; 200 bales cotton, the Th. Moore and Co; 400 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 115 bales cotton, Dhrundur Royram; 520 cwts bones, Nuzurally Purdhan; 1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 160 bales cotton, Shamjee Canjee; 100 bales cotton, Dosabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co; 65 bales rags and 25 cwts Indian-rubber, Sumsoodin Moola Tyebjee; 240 cwts wheat, J. C. Bushby and Co; 105 bales cotton, B. Balchund; 48 bales cotton, Runchordass Lalljee.
Wistow Hall (s)—420 cwts myrabolams and 95 cwts beda nuts, Jairam Dayall; 120 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 65 cwts bones, Nuzerally Purdhan; 55 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 125 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, Khimjee Munsey.
Bretton Hall (s)—317½ cwts myrabolams, Luckmedass Narrandass; 7,520 cwts wheat, Lang, Muir & Co; 792 cwts wheat, Pragjee Luckmedass; 2 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co.
President Garfield (s)—390 cwts bones, Allarakhia Canjee.

FOR LONDON.

De Bay (s)—5 bales hides, Vullubbhoy Poonja; 36 bales hides, Rehemanbhoy Russoolbhoy; 5 bales hides, Hussonbhoy Rahimbhoy; 3 bales hides, Mahomed Husein Hoosanbhoy; 13 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 12 bales hides, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 964 cwts niger seed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000½ cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co; 225 cwts olibanum, Mahomed Corjee; 165 cwts olibanum, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 26 bales carpets, Pragjee Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 cwts olibanum, Ally Mahomed Hassum; 73½ cwts ganja, Gunee Hassam.
Khiva (s)—2 bales woolen carpets, Peel, Cassels and Co.
R. F. Mathews (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Damodur Khimjee; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 520 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 208 cwts horns, Baboolbhoy Bhagabhoy.
Clan Alpine (s)—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 325 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR LEGHORN.

Giava (s)—99 cwts mowra seed, Culliangeee Jewraj.

FOR ANTWERP.

Fairfield (s)—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkarts Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Scots Grey (s)—200 bales cotton, Framjee Eduljee Dawar; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Marathon—500 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 705 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 480 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 397 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 300 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee; 150 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Wistow Hall (s)—41 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geo. Hecton (s)—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Khiva (s)—100 bales cotton, John Marshall; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Embleton (s)—150 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 210 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Khiva (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Embleton (s)—208 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Geo. Heaton (s)—1,400 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 432 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.
Embleton (s)—150 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Darien (s)—11,200 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Inflexible (s)—2,800 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hutton (s)—24,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Scots Gray (s)—7,12½ cwts linseed, Lalljee Megjee.
Simoom (s)—41,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, F. Sauquet and Co.
Boston City (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Netley Abbey (s)—23,435 cwts wheat, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Elpis (s)—9,400 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Enchantress (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Khiva (s) 8½ cwts pepper, Cassum Soomar.
Giava (s)—540 cwts coffee, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda (s)—200 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna; 271 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 13.

Echalaz, Major, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, from Mhow.

MAY 14.

Hood, Captain, S. Lancashire, on duty, from Chambuttia.

MAY 15.

Biddulph, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12.

Warre, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to England.

MAY 13.

Seymour, Lieut.-Col., Rifle Brigade, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

MAY 14.

Macnaghten, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to Poona.
Warden, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 15.

Peacock, Major, Staff, to join, to Asirghar.
Clark, Col., R. A., on leave, to England.
Swinton, Major, R. A., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 16.

The Regiment will parade on the 24th May to celebrate Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Birthday as usual. The place and hour of fall in and the dress will be notified hereafter. All members who have returned their arms and accoutrements into store are requested to draw them out again for the above parade.

The annual inspection of arms by the Chief Civil Master Armourer has been fixed for the 5th June next. Those members who, for any cause whatever, think they will not be able to be present at the above parade are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to headquarters without delay.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14TH MAY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·759
Temperature of the Air..................................	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer..................................	77·3
Dew Point..	74·5
Relative humidity of Air.................................	·707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)....	79·8
General Direction of Wind*..	WNW, NW, W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*..................	209

From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of the world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square...Rs. 675
Sympathetic.. „ 750
Semi-grand, on three legs .... „ 1,250

Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay, May 1, 1882. Sole Agents.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE

AND

OPTICIANS TO THE

PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC

SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS

20, RAMPART ROW,

(Next to the Oriental Bank

BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE

METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES

and the

LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BRANSON—May 9, at Holloway, London, the wife of J. T. Branson, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COOKE—STOCKLEY—April 27, at S. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, by the Revd. T. Fothergill-Cooke, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Hylton Stewart, Precentor of Chestor Cathedral, Henry Reade Cooke, Bombay Civil Service, to Elizabeth Frances McDowall (Minnie), youngest daughter of Major-General G. Cator Stockley, late Bombay Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIGNOLD—May 7, at Fairy Hill, Chittagong, the wife of T. F. Bignold, C.S., of a daughter.
CHRISTISON—May 7, at Tukvar, Darjeeling, the wife of Geo. W. Christison, of a son.
CURRIE—April 14, at Torquay, the wife of G. Mainwaring Currie, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
PATTERSON—May 12, at 69, Mowbray's Road, Royapettah, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Patterson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LYDEKKER—DAVYS—April 13, at St. Helen's, Wheathampstead, by the Rev. Cannon Pratt, assisted by the Rev. Cannon Argles, Richard, son of the late G. W. Lydekker, Esq., of Harpendenlodge, Geological Survey of India, to Lucy Marian, eldest daughter of the Rev. Cannon Davys, M.A., Director of Wheathampstead.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"HAFIZ."—Shall appear to-morrow.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1882.

AT the time the mail left the impending resignation of Mr. Forster was the most exciting political subject of discussion, and while the Radicals demanded the single resignation, the opponents of the Ministry generally argued that Mr. Forster's policy having been, in fact, the policy of the Government, the resignation of the Chief Secretary ought to involve the fall of the entire Administration. Arguing from the Radical point of view, Mr. Labouchere says that when a general fails he is replaced, and in like manner when the policy of a Chief-Secretary has entirely broken down he ought to be personally superseded. *Apropos* of failures, the member for Northampton tells a story of Count Cavour. Admiral Persano onceran a ship aground off Spezzia with the Queen of Sardinia on board. The great Sardinian Minister absolutely refused to employ the unlucky Admiral again. "Success," he said, "is my test of merit, and I never employ a second time a man who has not been successful." Count Cavour's successors were not so inflexible, and they gave a command to Persano, which enabled him to lose the battle of Lissa. Whatever may be said against the hardship of thus sternly involving incapacity and misfortune in one common punishment, Mr. Labouchere believes there is no help for it, inasmuch as in politics there is no room for sentiment. Lord Beaconsfield held at one time a similar view to that of Mr. Labouchere, though his good-nature perhaps prevented him from acting upon it strictly. "Fear," he said, "has its inspiration as well as genius, for we never lost a naval battle after we shot Admiral Byng." Napoleon Bonaparte was probably thinking of Voltaire's well-known sneer that Byng was shot "*pour encourager les autres*," when he said, "France will never gain any naval victories until she shoots two or three admirals." The French Revolutionary Government acted upon this principle in dealing with their generals. If their commanders failed to defeat the soldiers of the allies with the ragged, barefooted, ill-armed levies which formed the armies of the Republic, the *représentant du peuple* who was delegated to the camp by the National Convention sent the unhappy general back to Paris with a virtual sentence of death in his pocket. Mr. Bingham's recently published "Marriages of the Bonapartes" tells how heroically Beauharnais returned to the capital with the vision of the guillotine looming in front of him. The whole system of frightening commanders into success is borrowed from the Carthaginians, who crucified their unsuccessful generals as a matter of course. It is very doubtful whether such rigour has ever succeeded in attaining the object for which it was intended. It was not the terror of death which produced Hannibal; the eventually successful Scipio was found without recourse to barbarous cruelty in respect to those Roman generals who had incurred defeat after defeat. It would be a bold thing to say that Hoche, Pichegru, or Bonaparte rose from the blood of Beauharnais or Custine; and, on the other hand, the sanguinary fate of his predecessors unquestionally drove Dumouriez over to the enemy, and nearly involved the ruin of his army in his treason. In French politics it has been the practice to sacrifice individual Ministers. Ministers of the Interior went down like ninepins in the decade succeeding the late war. Advocates of true parliamentary government have energetically condemned this practice, and have always contended for the "solidarity" of the Cabinet. Notwithstanding that Mr. Gladstone repeatedly identified himself with his late Chief Secretary, the situation is modified to the extent that, as everybody knows, the coercion policy was pre-eminently the policy of Mr. Forster and "the Castle," and was accepted by the Cabinet only on the reiterated demands of Mr. Forster. And coercion, in his hands, admittedly failed to achieve the desired result. This matter, although so recent, has, however, only an historical interest—so many things, alas, have happened since then.

A CALCUTTA paper sorrowfully announces that a Government order has suspended the operation of the C. D. Act in the northern division of Calcutta, which is now maintained in the southern division only. This order is thought by the Calcutta paper to be "a sop to native feeling." Well, it is not exactly as a sop to native feeling that the abolition of the Bureau des Mœurs in Paris has been decreed, "after mature consideration" by the Paris Municipality. Nor is it native opinion that has shaken confidence in its efficacy in Vienna or in Brussels. A recent report of the Health Officer of Calcutta on the working of the Act in that city vaunted its success, and was quoted by Dr. Weir and the advocates of the Act in Bombay to show how beneficial was the action of the system in the Bengal capital; but, as we showed at the time, the moment the laudatory phrases of the report were put aside and the admitted facts were studied, the evidences of failure stood confessed. The suspension of the operation of the Act in the northern division of Calcutta was inevitable, and it is but a first step towards the abandonment of the Act over the whole city. The presumptuous ignorance of those who write glibly upon this subject, with only the most superficial knowledge of it, has created an impression that the Act has only to be applied to eradicate a great evil, and that the objections to it are purely sentimental. But it was not sentiment that actuated the Municipality of Paris: it was the conviction that the Act, so far from being beneficial as a hygienic measure, aggravated the evil which it was intended to mitigate. That, indeed, might have been anticipated from the fact, notorious for years, that out of 40,000 women of a certain class only 4,000, and sometimes not more than 3,000, could be got upon the register; the practical result being that the 36,000 clandestines, in their endeavour to keep clear of the police, shunned hospitals and doctors so carefully that they became *foci* of disease to an extent not known amongst any similar class in England. And here we have the result, that the malady which is the true cause of anxiety to medical men has become infinitely more common in Paris, as in other Continental cities similarly situated, than it was twenty years ago. In one hospital in Paris the number of cases rose steadily from 570 in 1861 to 1,554 in 1875. In three of the principal hospitals of Vienna the rise was in very much the same proportion. In England there was a steady diminution of cases in the years preceding the introduction of the Act. In 1859 the number of affected soldiers per 1,000 of the home army was 32. It gradually decreased to 23 per 1,000 in 1866. In 1867 the Act was introduced and the result was an immediate revival, there being 26 per 1,000 in 1867 and 30 in 1868; the number in 1878 being 26. In other words, there was an increase of 14 per cent. in the worst type of disease under the operation of the Act. It is not necessary to explain in detail how this is the necessary consequence of the system. Whoever has studied the matter will know how it has come about. Vienna has always been regarded as one of the most favoured cities of Europe in respect of police supervision, and surely there, if anywhere, this kind of regulation might be expected to have stamped out the disease; but so far from this being the case, matters have now got to such a pass that Dr. Kraus of Vienna proposes, as the only means of dealing with the evil, an enforced examination of the whole of the working classes, especially artisans in factories and domestic servants, male and female, to whom should be issued, "free of cost," he benevolently suggests, a certificate of health. He acknowledges that the remedy would be "severe," but states that it would be "the only efficacious one," if families are to be saved from contamination by nurses, by infected food, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera. What would our Calcutta contemporary think of making the C. D. Act efficacious by such sweeping provisions as these? The Government that would enforce them could not be charged with having thrown a sop to native feeling. The truth is, an appalling amount of nonsense is written by wholly uninformed writers on this subject. If the real facts were known to the general public, the C. D. Act could not survive in India, or in Europe, for an hour. It is not merely that it does positive mischief, but it diverts attention from the really effective means of dealing with an evil which all admit. Those means we have more than once indicated—abundant and entirely free hospital accommodation, coupled with a general law rendering it penal for any person, male or female, to communicate knowingly or carelessly any contagious disease whatsoever, whether the same be scarlet fever, or small-pox, or any other dangerous malady. Ultimately these simple common-sense provisions, which are wholly free from the social and legal and hygienic objections fatal to the present form of all the C. D. Acts, will assuredly be adopted. Meanwhile Calcutta is to be congratulated on the measure of partial relief conferred upon it by the recent order of Government.

WHILE so much is being done for the intellectual development of the future chiefs of India at the Rajkumar College and elsewhere, what is the present condition of zenana ladies? We purpose to examine shortly the various direct causes and indirect influences which combine to render the lives of these latter deserving of pity under any circumstances, but doubly so at a time when they by the re-action of knowledge upon ignorance are rendered sensitive of their own deficiencies, and by the influence of the same causes become a chief stumbling block and hindrance to all hopes of ultimate mental and moral regeneration among the classes of which they are at once the wives, the mothers, and the reproach. While education has established its hold upon the masses, male and female, through the diffusing agency of primary schools and the like, it has hitherto been powerless to break through the barriers of ancient custom which surround native ladies of high family, and consign them to an existence in which eating, sleeping, and intrigue take the place of all nobler aspirations. With their husbands and sons the case is different. Under the influence of Political Officers they are educated in a manner perhaps more wholesome and enlightening than any other class of natives. Notably this is the case in Kathiawar, where the Rajkumar college, not inaptly styled "the Eton of India," educates the sons of chiefs not less in manly sports than in *literæ humanæ*. What is the patent conclusion? So long as these young men are under the supervision and example of European gentlemen, they give every indication of possessing in a considerable degree many of those manly qualities which we are too apt to consider the prerogative of Englishmen. So far education justifies the most sanguine anticipations. But the period passed under its genial auspices is at best very short; and then comes the inevitable relapse in the enervating atmosphere of the native court, and under the degrading influence of the zenana, the young chief, full of new ideas and anxious to realise some of the ideals of his college career, suddenly finds himself precipitated into the Charybdis of a Benedict's existence with wives whom he has probably never seen, and with whom he can have no single idea in common, no single recollection, no single aspiration. The deterioration is rapid: *facilis descensus averni*. All the early promise of schooldays is blighted and decays, till the pride and ornament of his boyish comrades slowly sinks to the apathetic, opium-smoking, sensuous creature to whom all joys, all excitement, all strivings after better things seem now as bitter as Dead Sea fruit. This is no imaginary picture. It is real; it is recurring from day to day; its features are like a spectral mockery to those who have the permanent advancement of the native nobility at heart. As long as the zenana ladies have just sufficient intelligence to perceive that knowledge militates against their influence, and to recognise that the easiest way to overcome this danger is not to qualify themselves to rise above it, but to set their whole energies to work to undermine the adverse influence from below, so long we may regard expensive institutions for the education of chiefs and natives of high family as crippled and deprived of three-fourths of all their usefulness. The good they do is real as long as it lasts, but in the face of zenana opposition it is very rarely that it can last long. There is yet another consideration to be touched upon in passing. Is it not open to question whether considering the life which lies before these young chiefs in their own homes, it is really the most intelligent kindness to educate them to the level of European ideas of social and domestic requirements? The bitterness of disappointment which is undergone by a chief who, after a thorough education and a tour through England, returns to find himself partnered with wives he can scarcely tolerate, and surrounded by ministers who cannot understand the new ideas of which he is full, is a thing so striking in its force, so pathetic in its resigned despair, that the inequalities of the present educational system, and the startling results to which it partly contributes, force themselves upon the mind and imperatively demand consideration.

One remedy, and the chief remedy in our opinion, is the education of the ladies of the zenanas. This is neither impracticable nor very difficult of accomplishment. It is generally overlooked, or passed by contemptuously as a matter of comparatively small moment. And yet the poorer order of women, whose life is full of work and gossip and variety, who stand in very little need of the rudimentary education that is freely bestowed upon them—these may be seen in their childhood crowded into village schools, enjoying, at any rate, the cheaper forms of that education which as yet can find no time or opportunity to penetrate the palace chamber and scatter the darkness of a thousand wasted lives. A service of resident lady governesses appointed by Government nomination would, we venture to say upon the authority of certain isolated instances within our knowledge, succeed in effecting an enormous revolution in the sentiments and manners of life of a class in itself interesting, and exercising an extensive influence for good and for evil over the minds of feudatory princes and native subjects of the first rank and importance. We do not disparage the work of zenana missions, but it is the opinion of those who profess to speak from personal observation that, at first at least, the direct countenance of Government would be indispensable to success. Till zenana life is reformed no education of the highest classes can ever be complete.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 28.

IN the midst of the incessant turmoil and uproar of English politics, ever growing fiercer and more embittered, the wearied eye may repose with some satisfaction on the scene which stately Windsor presented yesterday at the marriage of the Queen's youngest son. For splendour of ceremonial on State occasions there is no court that rivals that of England; and in no country has the essential unity of national life, of which Royalty in its best form is the type and flower, been preserved through so many ages, till it appeals to us with the historical associations of a thousand years clustering round it and enhancing its modern claims to popularity. In reflecting on the happy fate of England under a monarchy which is respected and liked, because it has been so fashioned as to show that a love of tradition is not incompatible with progress, one instinctively feels thankful that this country has escaped the revolutionary storms that have left poor France, after a century of social strife, quite prostrate. Nothing sadder, it seems to me, exists than the spectacle France presents at this moment, when the mass of her people are indifferent to anything but the maintenance of a small degree of social comfort, and when her public men have lost hope and self-respect, are content to let their country fall definitively back into the second rank of European Powers, and have no energy left except to take part in destroying whatever relics they can still find of old French faiths and institutions. France is rich enough yet, no doubt; but she is altered distinctly for the worse. She seems now to have no generous or noble aspirations, and to be sinking into the condition of a Western China. Great names she still has in science, art, and letters; but the intolerance of modern Radicalism is killing even that passion for intellectual freedom which has hitherto been her salvation in the darkest hours of her political fortunes, and such a protest as M. Pasteur made yesterday, on his reception at the Academy, in favour of religious belief as opposed to the materialism of Littré would probably not have been listened to by any popular audience in Paris. France is becoming, in fact, a nation without a soul. Even her superficial attractions are faded, and a few years hence she will have ceased to be interesting. That her decay is noted and lamented by many good citizens is no doubt true, but the prevailing sentiment with all classes of Frenchmen is weariness of change, and a reluctance to make any effort to avert present evils by beginning a new cycle of revolutions.

I ventured to prophesy two or three weeks ago, when Mr. Gladstone used the ominous term "a social revolution" in describing the state of Ireland, that he already meditated a capitulation to the revolutionary party. The formal surrender was executed on Wednesday, when the Prime Minister of England, declaring himself convinced that an Empire founded on the principles of freedom cannot be held together by compulsion—a new version of the old story that force is no remedy—exchanged compliments with Mr. Healy, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Sexton, and promised to give practical effect this session to the plan of the Home Rulers for applying the sponge to the arrears of rent due by Irish tenants. It would be unjust to the Parnellites not to admit that this sample of their genius for constructive statesmanship must have been devised in good faith. Mr. Redmond showed a genuine pride in a Bill which, he said, was intended to prove the injustice of the charge made against him and his friends that they were quite irreconcileable, and it embodies demands which he speaks of as the least that Ireland can put forward. But what is meant by the moderation of Home Rulers may be inferred from expressions used by Mr. Healy and Mr. Sexton in their studiously temperate speeches of Wednesday, in which nevertheless they stigmatised the English as "foreigners" and declared that the settlement of the land question would be regarded by them as only preliminary to the re-establishment of Ireland's legislative independence. Mr. Gladstone urged playfully that this was only their way of putting it, and that their propositions were really moderate if allowance were made for "their point of view." But unfortunately we have learnt by experience that these Irish gentlemen are very much in earnest, and that party divisions in England have made them the masters of the political situation. Wednesday's debate illustrates this fact very clearly. Mr. Gladstone knew a year ago that his Land Bill would not satisfy the Land League, because it contained no effectual provisions for cancelling arrears; but he steadfastly refused to give way on this point, and passed his Bill as the final concession he would make to Irish ideas. Mr. Parnell was clapped in prison merely because he would not accept the Land Act as final. The social war went on, and at last the Conservative party, through Mr. W. H. Smith, proposed to extend the Land Act by buying out the landlords. Alarmed at the adoption by their opponents of a policy likely to propitiate the Home Rulers, the Ministry determined to give way on the question of arrears, which is, they now say, one of "supreme urgency." Negotiations were opened with the Home Rulers, who, on Mr. Parnell's advice, brought in a Bill which recognises the Land Act as a step in the right direction and proposes to amend it, and which the Government could therefore accept as a virtual abandonment of the "No Rent" programme. The Bill aims at accomplishing a good deal more than the effacement of arrears; but no doubt its authors knew perfectly well the precise effect it was likely to have. It would be too much to say that Mr. Gladstone's speech on the second reading of the Bill has permanently reconciled the Home Rulers to the Government; but it has prepared the way for a clearing of the prisons, and is accepted as a confession by the Prime Minister that his policy since the Land Act was passed has been an entire failure. The cancelling of the arrears will, it is estimated, cost from 1½ to 2 millions, and Mr. Gladstone admits that the surplus of the Church Fund will probably be insufficient for the purpose, and that some part of the cost will have to be borne by the general taxpayer. Then, it must be remembered, this money will only pay a portion of the arrears. The landlord is to think himself lucky if he be paid one year's rent by a tenant who owes two or three years'; and the total loss suffered by the State and private landowners will therefore amount to some 4 or 5 millions. This is the bribe offered by Mr. Gladstone to stay the progress of Irish agitation. Unfortunately, it has only been wrung from him by the perseverance of the Irish people in lawless practices, and it constitutes a fresh triumph for the Land League policy of outrage and intimidation. I do not believe that it will win a single friend for the British Government in Ireland; and by the countenance he has once more given to the theory that if they only cry out loudly enough they can get anything they want from England, Mr. Gladstone has given a fresh stimulus to the designs of Irish agitators, and has brought the Empire within a measurable distance, not of civil war, but of the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom. The Home Rulers are naturally delighted with the resolution passed unanimously by the Canadian House of Commons to petition the Queen that the same amount of self-government may be granted to Ireland which is enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada. The Canadians might have reflected that the legislative independence which may safely be conceded to a country 3,000 miles away cannot well be granted to an integral part of the United Kingdom. But the elections in Canada take place next autumn, and neither political party can afford to do without the Irish vote. Hence the unanimity which has created so much surprise among people who are always talking of the loyalty of Canadians. I suspect, however, that the Canadians are not so enthusiastic in their loyalty as they were a few years ago. The motion brought forward the other day in the Dominion Parliament, for enabling Canada to make treaties with foreign States directly instead of through the agency of the Imperial Government, was, indeed, rejected by a considerable majority; but it is a significant fact that the Opposition leader and a respectable minority spoke and voted in favour of a resolution which would make Canada virtually independent. Thrown on her own resources by England, and having acquired confidence in her own strength and wealth, Canada has evidently now begun to ask herself why she should remain nominally dependent on a country whose Government seems to have no other aim than to bring Imperialism and the British Empire into general contempt.

Sir William Harcourt has plenty of good sense when he is not acting the part of "Bones" for the Liberal Cabinet, and making ponderous jokes to delight the provincial groundlings of his party. His firmness of purpose in resisting the entreaties of the American Government to spare the life of the murderer Lamson is generally approved. I do not share the opinion that the President of the United States was guilty of any disrespect to England in asking that Lamson might be reprieved till the evidence supporting the plea of insanity could be fully considered. He naturally acted on the advice of his law officers that the evidence was worthy of consideration. The blame rests with the Attorney-General of the United States in not frankly telling the convict's friends that the evidence was not worth a rush. It is satisfactory to know that Lamson, when told he must die, acknowledged he had committed the crime for which he was to suffer death. No doubt both his mind and body were diseased by his habit of injecting morphia into his system; but it is plain that he knew perfectly well what he was about when he murdered his brother-in-law, and was no more the victim of a delusion than Guiteau was when he shot President Garfield. The result of this affair should be a lesson to United States officials, and teach them that an English court of law is still competent to do its duty without calling in their help as assessors.

Some very edifying debates on the prevention of bribery at elections have taken place in the House of Commons during the last fortnight, and if the apparent intentions of the Legislature could be carried out, every elector would soon become as incorruptible as the great Robespierre himself was. I have no faith myself in the sincerity of this excessive straining after purity, or in the practicability of schemes for ensuring that no kind of illegitimate influence shall be used at elections. Sir Henry James's Bill is stringent enough in all conscience. If it were to pass in its present form, candidates would have to devote the greater part of their time before an election to discovering how they could spend an odd half-crown or so without rendering themselves liable to all kinds of penalties; nor could any member, however pure his election, feel that his seat was safe, for an army of spies and informers would spring up to betray him or his friends into the commission of thoughtless acts of good nature that would invalidate the return. Treating has, to a great extent, been abolished, and what is left of it is so harmless that it may well be winked at. The chief people who fatten on Parliamentary elections now are local lawyers and newspaper proprietors; and Sir Henry James's Bill will protect candidates by fixing a maximum of expenditure for agency, posters, and advertisements. Of bribery on a wholesale scale we are not likely to hear much more, after the severe punishment inflicted on Macclesfield, Gloucester, Sandwich, and Oxford, and the imprisonment of men of position who had been convicted of bribing. In the large boroughs direct bribery is out of the question, but the indirect form of it known as "nursing a constituency" goes on to a very large extent; and it can hardly be tracked down and exterminated unless Corrupt Practices Bills are made applicable to Municipal as well as Parliamentary elections. The new party organisations work by means of both intimidation and bribery, for they appeal to the voter's self-interest in its grossest form, and make him afraid to separate himself from the class or party with which he has once allowed his name to be associated. If he serves the Liberal or Conservative caucus faithfully, he knows he can reckon on a fair share, according to his condition in life, of Municipal or Parliamentary spoils of office; and I take it that this is the highest motive by which many electors are animated. Perhaps they would say that this is the motive which also supplies candidates with their passion for public life; and it is, no doubt, the case that bribery in one form or another is not confined to the constituencies, but extends to members of Parliament. Thus, when Mr. Bass is made a Baronet for finding a seat at Derby for Sir W. Harcourt, the morality of the transaction appears to be nowise different in principle from that of the bargain struck between a candidate and an elector, when the latter sells the former his vote for a bottle of Bass's beer.

The *Daily Telegraph* has made the pretty discovery that the London season comes into bloom with the lilacs. I doubt if this is correct, for the lilac usually does not blossom till May—as may be seen in the "Calendar of Odours" which John Stuart Mill of all men, betraying an unsuspected weakness for something not to be found in books, drew up for Miss Caroline Fox—and the season always reaches maturity at the time of the Academy dinner in the last week of April. This year, however, the comparison stands good; for both the lilacs and the season have come into full bloom at an unusually early date. Foreign, and above all American, visitors already crowd the hotels; and I am told that the manager of the Grand Hotel says the Americans now make a point of staying in London a whole week, instead of taking flight to Paris after spending a day in the English capital. This is a frank tribute to the increasing attractiveness of London as a city of pleasure. Love of horse racing is the latest American passion, and that can only be thoroughly gratified in England. This week has been in one respect the most important of the racing season, for the result of the Two Thousand Guineas generally fixes the scale of betting for the Derby. The Duke of Westminster has had the good luck to win the Two Thousand with a filly—Shotover, a daughter of Hermit—whose form revives the public faith in the superiority of the British racehorse; and, if she has also won the One Thousand to-day, as she appeared certain to do, Shotover will at once take rank as first favourite for the great three-years' old race of the year.

Telegrams from America represent Ralph Waldo Emerson as fast sinking, no hope being entertained of his recovery. The chief of American essayists has not long survived her greatest poet, and the death of Longfellow and Emerson leaves Mr. Lowell almost the sole survivor of the New England school of men of letters who might be ranked alongside their English contemporaries. America has many able writers left, but they belong to a distinct species. They write the English tongue, but they are not English in style or sentiment, and they have cast away the literary traditions which Boston inherited and honoured. Emerson is hardly known on this side of the Atlantic except by reputation. He has no readers in England, but he is remembered as the early friend of, and believer in, Carlyle. Indeed, I have heard it said that Emerson discovered Carlyle, and revealed him to Englishmen by finding out the merit of *Sartor Resartus*. But Carlyle never became famous till he had published his *French Revolution*, and then all Englishmen simultaneously acknowledged him as a man of genius. In Froude's Carlyle, which I have just been reading, there is an interesting letter from Carlyle giving a description of the young American (Emerson) who had made a pilgrimage to the farm on the Nithsdale moors to see him. Carlyle, then a moody, disappointed, and solitary man, was highly flattered by this rare mark of attention, and says:—"Of course we could do no other than welcome him; the rather as he seemed to be one of the most lovable creatures in himself we had ever looked on." They remained fast friends to the day of Carlyle's death, without any break in their appreciation of one another's good qualities.

J. M. M.

THE LAND REVENUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article under the letter "Z" on the land revenue of this Presidency, in your issue of May 11, is calculated to give an entirely erroneous idea of the method adopted for ascertaining the pressure of the assessment on the cultivator.

The experiments are not made by the Settlement Department, but are only tabulated and reported on by the head of that department. The experiments are made personally by all Assistant Collectors in the Presidency; officers who have no connection whatever with the Survey Department, and who cannot as a body be said to have any bias in favour of that department. The actual method of making the experiment is not that described in your correspondent's letter. Not less than six guntas are measured, and the average is calculated per acre; the possible error is therefore only multiplied by less than 7 instead of by 120 or such other figure as it may please your correspondent to assume. The result of fifteen experiments extending over three years, two of which were very much below the average, makes the assessment to be 15 per cent. of the gross produce. The worst case in the worst year gives a proportion of 50 per cent. In the village of Nepti, referred to by your correspondent, the assessment appears to have been nearly one-sixth of the gross produce. As two of the three years of experiment were much below the average, it cannot be contended that the Government demand was excessive. Under the present arrangements the cost of cultivation is to be considered; and the results of the calculation on the system ordered, and described by your correspondent, will be worse than useless, as although utterly worthless to any one knowing the condition of the country, they may be used by others as authentic information. The plain fact is, that it is absolutely impossible to calculate the cost of cultivation in this country. It differs with every field, village, family, and size of holding of one family. A capitalist employing hired labour can give the exact cost, but such an individual is simply non-existent in the Deccan. Government can only hope by a long course of experiments to obtain a tolerable idea of the gross product; the cost of cultivation can never be anything better than a guess.

May 13. C.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, King's Own Regt., Esplanade, evening.
Divine Service, Christ Church, Byculla, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 11th:—Columbia (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Knight of St. Patrick (s), Calcutta; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), London; Lenni Burrill (s), Rio de Janeiro; Mecca (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Carmona (s) for Liverpool; Giava (s), Genoa, &c.; India (s), Marseilles.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Overture..........	Les Chaperons Blancs..	Auber.
Selection of Scotch Airs..........................		Cavallini.
Valse..............	Hesperus Klange........	Gung'l.
Grand Selection..	Bohemian Girl...........	Balfe.
Valse..............	Happy Thoughts.........	Prout.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED.—A native sailor fell overboard the Inner Light-ship yesterday, and was drowned.

ASSAULT.—Hurruckchund Raichund, a broker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Jumna, woman. He was fined Rs. 25.

VAGRANTS.—Patrick Kelly and James Fisher, Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

THEFT AT PAREL.—Bheema, woman, living at Parel, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft from her house of gold ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 164.

CHOLERA.—The *Guzerat Mitra* states that cholera is beginning to appear now in some parts of Surat. Last year the epidemic worked considerable havoc during the same period in that city.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.—The Mussulman fakir who at Surat struck a person on the head with a bludgeon has been transported for life by the Sessions Judge. The person who was struck died from the effects of the blow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bretton Hall left the dock on Saturday; the s. s. Columbia entered on Sunday; and the s. s. Bretton Hall and the ship Alexander Yeats entered, and the Carmona left, yesterday.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Sebastian Fernandes, a passenger in a tram-car running along the Kalbadavie line last evening, fell in attempting to pass from the back of the car to a seat in front, and severely lacerated his left foot.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Sellar Mahomed, a labourer employed on board the s. s. Inchulva, was knocked into the hold of the ship by a sling containing bags of wheat striking him. He sustained a fracture of his right arm, and is under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ICE AT SURAT.—The ice-machine erected at Surat some time ago by Messrs. Fraser and Co., and which had hitherto been a failure, is now working satisfactorily, and the Suratees are in ecstacies. Ice can now be had at Surat in any quantity, at half an anna per pound.

DAY OF INTERCESSION FOR MISSIONS.—A united service of intercession for missions will be held in Christ Church, Byculla, this evening at 8-30, when a special litany and hymns will be used, and short addresses will be given by the Bishop of the Diocese, with pauses for silent prayer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Cammateepoora, 1st Lane, on the body of Mooktee, woman, aged seventeen years. Deceased died from the effects of injuries she sustained by her hands being caught between the blades of a wool-cleaning machine in a factory at Khetwady. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT.—Gunnoo Rama and Luximon Ramjee were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—prisoner No. 1 of stealing gold ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 56, the property of Baijee, woman, and prisoner No. 2 of dishonestly receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to two months' similar imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Dewjee Govind was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, on two separate charges, of housebreaking and theft of property, consisting of ornaments and cash, of the value of Rs. 789, belonging to Rajoosing Tookerdas and Pursharum Megraj, living in Narayen Dooroo-street, in the native town. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT COLABA.—At a[illegible] on Sunday evening last, [illegible] jute mill at Colaba. The [illegible] ginated by a stone gett[illegible] of the cotton cleaner; the[illegible] the cotton-fluff on fire, [illegible] the flames spread to th[illegible] cleaner. With the aid o[illegible] belonging to the cotton [illegible] extinguished. The damage is estimated at Rs. 300.

A CURIOUS CASE.—Some time ago a puttawallah living near the Surat railway station sold his wife, Gunga, to one Narayen Lukhmichund for Rs. 800, and went to reside in his native village. The matter, however, coming to the knowledge of his castemen, they excommunicated him. The disconcerted sepoy filed an action against the Bania to cancel the agreement and to recover his wife. The first-class magistrate rejected the suit for want of evidence.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

Day of Intercession for the success of missions to the heathen.
9-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8-30 p.m.—"United Service," with special litany and addresses by His Lordship the Bishop.

POND'S EXTRACT should be in every household as it is invaluable for the little accidents that are always liable to occur, such as cuts, burns, bruises, &c., and it is of the greatest benefit for Hemorrhages, Neuralgic Pains, and Inflammation, while for Catarrh, Piles, &c., it is the best known remedy. See letters from physicians with each bottle.

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TELEGRAMS.

RIOT BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 15.

A serious riot occurred on the 12th instant at Goriattum, near Vellore, between the Hindus and Mahomedans, on account of the former having adopted disguises used by Mahomedans at the Mohurrum, and which the latter resented. The mosque was set fire to, and, it is said, some lives were lost. A strong police force was soon on the spot, and a company of the 25th Regiment arrived from Vellore during the night. Order was restored, but it was considered advisable to retain the troops for one day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, MAY 14.

The Notables are mediating between the Khedive and the Egyptian Government.

The Khedive is temporising.

THE FRENCH AND EGYPT.

PARIS, MAY 14.

The French Squadron has left for Alexandria.

THE RUSSIAN WAR INDEMNITY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 14.

The Russian war indemnity convention has been signed

H. M. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 14.

H. M. troopship Crocodile arrived here from Bombay yesterday.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Fair Dholiera	4¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¾
4½ per cent. do.	91¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
Bar Silver	52¼
Oriental Bank Shares	£18
Chartered Bank Shares	£23
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£49

Arrivals—Regina and Lismore.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, MAY 14

At 10 p.m.	82·1

MONDAY, MAY 15.

6 a.m.	80·6
10 a.m.	87·5
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	87·2

AT the meeting of the Corporation yesterday Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas moved a resolution requesting the Municipal Commissioner to inform the Corporation what steps he had taken in reference to the report of the Town Council on the subject of the assessment and collection of the Municipality. The Commissioner explained the cause of the delay, and stated that his report would be in type in a few days.

THE great Durga Puja question has once more been raised in Calcutta, the Chamber of Commerce having once more petitioned the Government of India for a reduction in the number of days now allowed as close holidays.

THE eldest son of the late Mr. Adam, Governor of Madras, is to be made a baronet. Mr. Charles Elphinstone Adam is 23 years of ago.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*, April 22:—"We understand that Colonel Sandford, R. E., Chief of the Intelligence Department in India, has lately visited Egypt, in order to discover what facilities exist for landing a force at the Suez end of the isthmus. The necessary information regarding the Mediterranean coast of Egypt has been furnished by an officer specially sent out from the Intelligence Department at home."

WHEN the mail left the matter of the Russian war indemnity was very nearly settled, only one unimportant moot point remaining to be decided. Reuter informs us to-day that the negotiation has been completed and the convention signed.

THE *Athenæum* states that, permission having been obtained from Major Evans Bell, his works—"Retrospects and Prospects of Indian Policy," "Our great Vassal Empire," and "The Mysore Reversion"—are about to be translated into two of the vernacular languages of Southern India, Tamil and Canarese.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* hopes that the claims of those officers who did good work in Southern Afghanistan in 1881, but who had the misfortune to serve under General Primrose's command, will not be permanently overlooked by the authorities. "Major Greig, R.A., who was specially mentioned by Sir F. Roberts for the valuable aid he rendered in command of a battery at the battle of Kandahar, and Captain Leckie, Bombay Staff Corps, who was brigade-major to General Brooke, and was severely wounded, are among those who have been passed over, but whose services seem to entitle them to reward."

MR. BRADLAUGH has brought a suit, in which he claims several thousand pounds damages, against Mr. Erskine, the Assistant Serjeant-at-Arms, in connection with the proceedings taken to eject him from the lobby last session. He has also begun a suit against Mr. Newdegate for maintenance, in which he claims 5,000*l*. damages.

[illegible] is reported that the name of Captain Chitty [illegible] been submitted by Lord Hartington to Her [illegible]jesty, with a view to his being included among the recipients of honours in the next Birthday gazette. Captain Chitty has been for more than fourteen years resident transport officer at Suez, where he has rendered excellent services, of which the Government of India desire to show their appreciation.

THE *Daily News* has the following, which throws some light on the powers and qualifications of Mr. Justice Scott, the latest addition to the Bombay High Court Bench:—

"Our advices from Cairo state that a formal meeting of the British Auxiliary Commission on Judicial Reforms had been held, under the presidency of Sir Edward Malet, after which the final report went home. Judge Scott having completed the revision of the Code. In his work of revision the learned judge has constantly borne in mind the English law, and endeavoured to engraft it on the system in vigour in the international tribunals, so far as it is consistent with the radical distinction that exists on some points between English and Continental law. The work undertaken by Judge Scott has not been of a light nature, for he has had to examine carefully the more modern codes of Europe, which have all adopted the code Napoleon as their foundation, but have profited by experience and eliminated the errors which time has pointed out in the French system. The Belgian, German, and above all the Italian codes have furnished many suggestions of change in the direction of simplicity and equity. Our correspondent adds: 'The English colony take a lively interest in this important question, and it is hoped the changes will be made speedily. If England and France will act together, the other Powers will probably offer no serious objection.'"

IN explanation of Baron Reuter's telegram about an arrangement between England and Italy regarding the Italian settlement at Assab Bay, we find the following in the *St. James's Gazette* of the 28th April:—"The relations of our Government with Italy on the Assab Bay question attract less attention in Parliament than one would have thought likely. A protocol, it is distinctly stated in the Italian papers, has been signed, by which England admits the right of Italy to construct the necessary military works for the defence of Assab Bay as an Italian colony. If this is true a new foreign Power will have established itself on the shores of the Red Sea, and it will cease to be, as it has hitherto been, an English highway to the East." But it was not true.

THE appeal to Volunteers and others interested in the forthcoming rifle match between Great [illegible]nds to defray the [illegible] to New York of a [illegible] represent England is [illegible] subscriptions to the [illegible]ving already been an-[illegible]

THERE were detained under the provisions of the Protection of Life and Property Act in Ireland at the time the mail left, nearly 500 suspects in different Irish prisons. This shows a considerable falling off on the previous return, owing to the release of many prisoners, who having been arresedt last October, at the time of the incarceration of Mr. Parnell, had undergone six months' imprisonmnt

THE return of Mr. Parnell to Kilmainham afforded M. Rochefort an opportunity of varying his usual denunciations of M. Gambetta by a characteristic exposition of the shortcomings of Mr. Gladstone. The English Government, he says, takes a special pleasure in wallowing in its own ignominy. Fortunately for honest people scoundrels are usually imbeciles; otherwise Mr. Gladstone would never have taken a step which challenged the attention of all Europe to the grandeur of soul distinguishing the prisoner Parnell and the abjectness of his gaoler. The cut-throats of Ireland rendered to Parnell, by accepting his parole, a homage which was for themselves the most infamous of condemnation. But what can be expected from these eaters of "rosbifs?" They have lost all moral sense, and carry the mercantile spirit into politics to such an extent that they are now trying to exterminate the Irish as they exterminated the aborigines of New Zealand. Mr. Parnell stands in their way, so they get rid of him, without for an instant discussing the propriety of the proceedings. It is in perfect accord with all their theories of government, but to M. Rochefort it is an act of brutality at which the whole world stands aghast.

THE *World*, which is trying its best to simulate political opinions, thus discourses on Mr. W. H. Smith's peasant proprietary scheme:—Mr. Smith is so shrewd, sensible, and business-like a politician, and so thoroughly representative of the new school of hard-headed commercial Conservatism, that it seems a little surprising he should have made such a mistake. There is a strong feeling among the rank and file of his party that landlords should not be treated more indulgently than the owners of any other sort of property. Land, it is argued, is an investment, and its management is as much a trade as the conduct of any other enterprise. Those who engage in it must take the risks. The truth is, Mr. Smith has tried to play the game of the Irish landlords. It may be, and probably will be, that before Ireland is tranquil the No Rent propaganda and the Home Rule nostrum will both have to be accepted. But it is insanity for the Conservatives to think of giving effect even to a portion of the programme at a heavy cost to the English taxpayer, to say nothing of a violent blow to the British Constitution. Lord Beaconsfield, if he had lived, might very probably have brought about a coalition between the Conservatives and the Home Rulers ere this; but he would have done it with more adroitness than Mr. Smith.

THE French *Temps* makes an earnest appeal to M. Tirard to resume negotiations with England and to concede the maintenance of the existing *ad valorem* duties on the disputed points. The old tariff, it remarks, had both specific and *ad valorem* duties, and neither of them should be made an absolute principle, but should be subject to the existence of opportunities and to general interests, which in this case mean the renewed treaty. As for the former declarations of Chambers of Commerce for specific duties, those bodies are now pressing for a treaty, and they all along laid down the condition that the conversion should not be tantamount to an increase of duty. The *Temps* is convinced that a treaty might easily be concluded.

ON the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, it is stated, either the Channel or the Coastguard fleet will represent England in the Baltic, and fire royal salutes.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—It is again reported that the Czar will ride from St. Petersburg to Moscow on the high road, surrounded by his guards, the railway not being considered sufficiently safe. With regard to the mine said to have been discovered under the Coronation Hall, the fact, it is asserted, came to light in the following manner:—Somebody found out, accidentally, that a former subterranean passage had been walled up. Nobody at Moscow could tell wherefore or at whose commands. The question was put to the St. Petersburg authorities, but they could afford no explanation. It was consequently decided to re-open and examine the passage, the result being the finding of considerable quantities of dynamite.

A TELEGRAM from Paris, dated April 23, states:—Several of the papers animadvert on Sir E. Malet's conversation with the Sultan last September, as recorded in the English Blue-book. The *Debats* thinks it must have led the Sultan in sending Commissioners to Egypt to count on England's approval. Lord Granville, moreover, not only seems not to have disclaimed Sir E. Malet's declaration in favour of Turkish intervention, but the *Débats*, on comparing his firm language to the Turkish Ambassador some weeks previously with his despatch to Sir E. Malet of the 4th November, thinks Turkey must have founded thereon the hope which now leads her to encourage disorder and anarchy in Egypt, with the idea of fishing in troubled waters. The *République Française* dwells on the inconsistency of keeping Sir E. Malet in Egypt for the purpose of maintaining the Anglo-French accord, when he openly advocates a Turkish intervention, which France can in no way countenance.

A PLEASING interchange of amenities has taken place between ex-Secretary Blaine and Mr. Perry Belmont before the American Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Blaine felt compelled to observe that he had been mistaken in his opinion of Mr. Belmont, whom he had regarded as a gentleman. Mr. Belmont replied that for his part he regarded Mr. Blaine as a bully and a coward. No six-shooters were used, but, says the *Globe*, they are evidently expected to figure in the controversy a little later.

A TELEGRAM from New York, April 27, to the London papers announced that Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the well-known philosophical writer, died at Concord, Massachusetts, at nine o'clock that evening. Mr. Emerson was born at Boston on the 25th May, 1803, graduated at Harvard College in 1821, and was ordained Minister of the Second Unitarian Church of Boston. Soon afterwards he abandoned his profession and retired to the village of Concord, where he devoted himself to his favourite study—the nature of man, and his relation to the universe. In 1840 he became associated with Margaret Fuller in editing the *Dial*, a magazine of literature, transcendental philosophy, and religion. In 1846 the first volume of his "Poems" appeared, and in 1848 he visited England, where he delivered lectures on "The Mind and Manners of the Nineteenth Century." Since then various productions from his pen have been published, including poems, essays, &c.

LLOYD'S agent at Freemantle reports, under date March 8, that the schooner Pet has been sunk by a whale, and her master, Captain Littlejohn, has been drowned. The Pet left Bunbury for Melbourne, and when about fifty miles to the south-west of Cape Leeuwin a large sperm whale was sighted on the starboard quarter, and it suddenly charged the ship. So unexpectedly was the onslaught made, that there was no time to take any steps to avoid or repel the attack. The huge animal struck the vessel on the starboard bow, knocking a large hole in her. The captain at once saw that the vessel was lost, and ordered away the boat. This having been accomplished, and provisions and water thrown in, the captain descended into the cabin for his log-book and papers, but before he could regain the deck the vessel sank. The survivors were picked up by the Agincourt, and conveyed to Hamlyn Harbour.

THE Manchester papers announce the death in that city of Mrs. Elizabeth Kenyon at the age of 102 years. She had lived in Manchester for thirty years. Her husband, who was younger than herself, has been dead ten years. Their golden wedding was celebrated upwards of twenty years ago.

THE third Australian Eleven have arrived in England. The team consists of the following players:—Bannerman, Garrett, Jones, Massie, Murdoch, and Spofforth, from New South Wales; Boyle, Bonnor, Blackham, Horan, and Palmer, from Victoria; and Giffen, from South Australia.

REGARDING the adulteration of American cotton a telegram from New York to the London papers states:—The answer of the Cotton Exchange to the complaint of the Liverpool Cotton Associations that sand is fraudulently packed in American cotton was agreed upon by the Exchange on Friday (April 21). It denies that there has been fraud, and says that the large amount of sand discovered is due to the dry and windy season last year. It adds that as the cotton is sold by sample, which clearly reveals the quality and condition, purchasers of sandy cotton have no occasion for complaint, as they have every opportunity to judge of its true character before buying. Upon the above, the *Daily News* remarks:—

"The answers of the American Chambers of Commerce are full of instruction and delight. The other day a Southern Chamber suggested that its own hands were quite clean, but that if English buyers would invest in inferior articles from competitive neighbours, it really could not help it. To-day a more august authority crushes Manchester and Oldham. In the first place, the impurities (sand to wit) are 'the act of God,' due to bad weather; in the second, as all cotton is sold by sample, it is the fault of the buyers if they are done. *C'est magnifique*; but it is not quite argument. For, in the first place, if we are not greatly mistaken, sand is by no means the only foreign body which has been troubling Manchester and Oldham. Bad weather will hardly account for the spoilt cartridges, scraps of metal, old rope, and miscellaneous rubbish of all kinds which the Oldham workers have found recently in their bales. . . . . In the second place, we do not gather that Manchester and Oldham find any fault with the samples, but only that they mildly suggest that between sample and bale there is a considerable difference. The Americans are, as a rule, well acquainted with English literature, and they surely must have read the 'Drapier's Letters.' Swift did not argue that Sir Isaac Newton called bad copper good; he only suggested that the copper which Sir Isaac analysed and the copper which was sent to Ireland were two remarkably different things. The general impression which we gather from to-day's telegrams is that the celebrated wooden nutmegs were the result of the weather—a kind of produce due to agricultural depression.'

THERE was interred in Overton parish churchyard, Cheshire, on Wednesday, Warobo, son of Ja Ja, King of Opobo, whose wars with Oko Jumbo, King of Bonny, have excited recent attention. Last year King Ja Ja entrusted Warobo then aged twelve years, to the care of Mr. Walter Johnstone, of the firm of Couper, Johnstone, and Co., Glasgow, large traders at Opobo, to be brought to England to be educated. By Mr. Johnstone the young prince was placed in the Reverend R. Borwick's school at Frodsham. The boy possessed a strong physical constitution, was an apt pupil, and gave evidence of rare talent. Recently, while playing cricket with the other boys, with whom he was a great favourite, he contracted a chill, which resulted in inflammation of the lungs and terminated in his death. Mr. Walter Johnstone, who is at Opobo, was represented by his father, the Reverend J. Johnstone, of Berwick, and there were also present at the funeral representatives from firms in Manchester and Liverpool and many others. The deceased prince was carried to his grave by six of his fellow-pupils. The coffin bore the simple inscription—"Warobo. Died April 21, 1882, aged 13 years."

THE affiliation of Volunteer Battalions to Territorial Regiments appears in this month's issue of the *Army List*. The *Army and Navy Gazette*, noticing that the London Irish and the London Scottish Volunteers are linked to the Rifle Brigade, remarks:—Surely it would be more in accordance with the "spirit of nationalities" to affiliate them to Irish and Scotch Rifle Regiments respectively.

NOTICING that the adoption of the electric light in the House of Commons was to be deferred pending the result of the experiment in the new Law Courts, the *Globe* remarked:—In this respect the colonies will be before the mother country, the Cape Government having ordered from the Edison Foreign Electric Light Company a complete apparatus, which has been despatched, and on arrival will be used to illuminate the Houses of Parliament at Cape Town.

SAYS *Truth*:—It would be well if Governors and Commanders would follow the excellent example of Lord Napier of Magdala, who has been taking every opportunity of restraining regimental extravagances, either in the form of superfluous mess expenses or in gorgeous balls. At the recent spring race-meeting he prohibited the mess tents, with their sumptuous free luncheons, which used to be going on throughout the afternoon. Most officers cannot really afford to join in frequent and expensive regimental entertainments, but yet do not like to refuse; and it is satisfactory that this distinguished General should have taken a firm stand on the subject, for which he will be thanked by many officers and by many parents.

THERE was a duel on the *tapis* when the mail left which was exciting a good deal of emotion. "The principals are an Englishman and an American. The former is known as a young baronet, who prides himself upon an ancient ancestry in the North Riding of Yorkshire and a new-born gallantry at Nice towards a beautiful brunette, widowed Countess; and the American boasts of his cousins in the banking business of the metropolis. Both the intending or possible belligerents are young, and, of course, indiscreet. A gentleman who is 'in it,' says that nothing short of the baronet's blood will satisfy the craving of the American, and that a trip to the region of *les braves Belges* is to bring the belligerents face to face. Friends are endeavouring to avert the meeting, but the Yankee renders this difficult of attainment."

IN the City of London Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Grouse and Co., money-lenders in the City, sued a Government clerk on a judgment summons, asking his committal in default of paying a loan of £5. In reply to his Honour, the defendant said the money was lent in the shape of a bill of exchange, the loan being only for three weeks, at a charge of 15*s*. In reply to this, his Honour said:—"That is scandalous interest. I find it works out to no less than 451 per cent. per annum. (Laughter.) I have determined that usurers shall have no mercy in this court. It is absurd to ask me to commit a man to prison under such circumstances. I therefore make an order for 2*s*. per month, so that the plaintiffs will get their money some time towards the close of the century." (Laughter.) In another case the defendant said he had been charged 300 per cent., and his Honour made the same order, advising the defendant to have nothing to do with money-lenders for the rest of his life.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—"Everybody will be ready to agree with the intention of the complacent and sanguine remarks of the *Daily News* upon Ireland:—

'It is not a moment in which doubt or distrust ought to be allowed to have much influence. There is a hopeful spirit abroad everywhere, and that very fact itself is in the most practical sense encouraging and of good omen. It might seem to doubtful minds a most a visionary idea to believe that the pacification of Ireland is within our reach; but we are inclined, until we are rudely convinced of the contrary, to believe that such a chance has come.'

This is true enough, but it will only end in disappointment and further exasperation, unless English politicians fairly face the fact that, as Mr. Forster said, they have 'under-estimated the forces with which we have to contend,' and that the present 'social revolution' is too deep to be put down either by mere bullying or by conciliatory legislation framed without real knowledge of what it is that the Irish need and demand. Is this transformation of English opinion yet complete? We much doubt it."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Sir Frank Souter. There were also present:—Dr. Arnott, Mr. James Bapty, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. T. Cody, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, John Macfarlane, Capt. H. Morland, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Dr. J. Pinkerton, Messrs. Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

Sanction was given, as recommended by the Town Council, to the writing off of Rs. 1,132-2, from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being losses by mortality among bullocks of that department during the quarter ending 28th February, 1882.

Sanction was given, as recommended by the Town Council, to the payment of Rs. 180 from surplus cash balance as munshi allowance to Mr. H. Homes of the Bombay Police Force, for having passed an examination in the Hindustani language according to the higher standard.

A PROPOSED CHOLERA CAMP.

The Town Council's resolution, dated the 28th April last, was submitted, recommending the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 15,000 from surplus cash balance for the purpose of acquiring certain land in Grant-road (over 3,000 square yards).

The Municipal Commissioner, in answer to a question, said that the land was opposite the Northbrook garden. He added that an opportunity presented itself of purchasing the land; and he thought that the ground should be obtained, and a rest-house for cholera patients should be built thereon. The reason was that when there were many cholera cases in the city, people were turned out of their houses, and it was practically impossible to house them in a convenient place. This was the general reason for acquiring the particular piece of ground; but there was also a special reason, namely, that in front of the Northbrook garden there was a detached portion of the Jewish burial-ground, obstructing the footpath, the road, and the garden; and he embraced the opportunity of taking it up for the Municipality by giving another piece of land in exchange. The ground taken up was also very desirable, now that the Municipality were having land everywhere for the purpose of widening the roads.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said that the Municipal Commissioner pre-supposed the necessity, as might be judged from his remarks, of having a cholera epidemic every year; and it was therefore proposed to spend a large sum of Rs. 15,000 for the purpose of buying the particular piece of ground. The rate of Rs. 5 per square yard, Mr. Nowrozjee remarked, was rather high, in that locality, and he hoped that cholera epidemics would be no more—at least not such as to make it imperative on the Municipality to have a large camp for cholera patients.

Mr. Khote said that Mr. Nowrozjee had remarked that they should not have cholera; but they often got a thing they did not like to have. If wishes were horses beggars would ride them, as the proverb said. (Laughter.) Mr. Khote added that a strong case had been made out for purchasing the ground.

Dr. Pinkerton remarked that the purchase of the property was very desirable, on the grounds put forward by the Municipal Commissioner. With regard to the portion of the Jewish burial-ground, there was no one who did not feel, while passing by it, that it obstructed the view of the neighbourhood, and it was obviously desirable that it should be removed, thus making the ground available for road-metal and sand. Having given the subject of the sanitary condition of the city some consideration, and having spoken to Dr. Weir about it, he (Dr. Pinkerton) thought it was almost a shame that they had nothing like a rest-house available for cholera patients. He would suggest that there should be five such sheds as the one now proposed to be built for patients afflicted with cholera and other infectious diseases, and after the epidemic had passed away, the sheds could be used as dhuramsalas for houseless wanderers.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—Then they will be also used as almshouses. (A laugh.)

Dr. Blaney thought the Municipal Commissioner had made out a clear case for acquiring the ground, but he thought that the rate of Rs. 5 per square-yard for land measuring over 3,000 square yards was rather high. He (Dr. Blaney) knew that the Commissioner had to deal with Jewish interests, but it would be well if he could try and get the property at a reduced rate.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had it on the authority of Municipal officers that what the Municipality had offered was the precise amount paid by the present owners of the ground.

The Chairman felt sure that the Municipal Commissioner's explanation had satisfied them as to the advisability of obtaining the land, and that the Commissioner had made the very best bargain he could in the interest of the Corporation. The chairman then proposed that the grant of Rs. 15,000 for the piece of land be sanctioned.

This was seconded by Dr. DeSouza, and carried unanimously.

THE NEW POLICE QUARTERS AT BYCULLA.

The Town Council's resolution recommending the Corporation to renew the lapsed portion, namely, Rs. 65,347 of the original grant of Rs. 90,000 for the construction of the new police quarters and office of the Commissioner of Police in Byculla came on for consideration.

Dr. Blaney said the Town Council had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,900 for a new staircase, and it was stated that the amount was to be paid out of the lapsed grant. Dr. Blaney asked by what logic the Town Council were going to pay for the staircase out of the lapsed grant, when, according to their own showing, it had been spent.

Mr. Raghonath Khote believed that the logic was plain enough. The whole of the Rs. 90,000 which they had sanctioned was not expended, and the sum of Rs. 4,000 sanctioned by the Town Council was to come out of the unexpended portion of the grant of Rs. 90,000.

It was decided that consideration of the subject should be deferred.

Mr. Nowrozjee rose to make some remarks, when Dr. Pinkerton called him to order. The chairman ruled that the discussion relating to the staircase was out of order.

THE GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The annual report of the working of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital for the year 1881 was presented.

Dr. Blaney said there was no accommodation at the hospital for the thousands of poor resorting there. That fell within his observation as coroner when he held inquests there. The outpatients were left out in the sun in the hot weather, and in the rain during the monsoon. He did not think it was creditable that some kind of accommodation was not provided.

Dr. Cody said he had made to Government a representation that an outpatient ward was an absolute necessity.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee thought the matter should be left until the Budget came on. Besides, there would probably before long be an organic change in the management of the hospital under the new decentralisation scheme.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that if Dr. Cody would favour him with a copy of the letter which he had addressed to Government, he would see if any available balance could be applied to the purpose.

Mr. Jacomb thought something temporary should be done. They ought not to wait until the decentralisation scheme.

The report was recorded.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

A Government notification was received stating Sir F. Souter had been appointed Chairman of the Council *vice* Dr. H. Cook, resigned.

Dr. De Souza, in seconding the motion that the resolution be recorded, remarked that the two appointments of Sir Frank did not clash. He also proposed that the following should be added to the resolution: "The Corporation have great pleasure in expressing their high sense of the valuable services rendered to the Municipality by Dr. Cook, and the regret of the Corporation in losing him from amongst their number. Carried."

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohandas moved the following resolution, in accordance with notice given:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what steps he has already taken and proposes to take in reference to the report of the Town Council on the subject of the assessment and collection of the Municipality, referred to him as per resolution of the Corporation passed on the 19th October last." It had been shown that it was quite impossible that the department could continue in its present state. There had been great mismanagement, but with that the worthy Commissioner had nothing to do. Frequent inquiries had been made of him and other members of the Corporation as to what had become of the elaborate report of the Finance Committee. The Municipal Commissioner had as yet given no explanation, and intelligent people in Bombay were anxious to know what was going to be done—whether the department was to be reorganised or not, or what reforms were to be made.

The motion having been seconded and carried, The Municipal Commissioner said he had hoped the Corporation had sufficient confidence in him to believe that he would carry out what he had pledged himself to do. He said a short time ago, in answer, he thought, to Dr. Blaney, that he was as busy as he possibly could be, and that his report would not be delayed a day longer than could be helped. If Mr. Goculdas thought nothing had been done, he would, when he read what he (the Commissioner) had to say on the matter be of another opinion. He (the Commissioner) wished to goodness somebody else had had to do it. Whether what he was going to propose would suffice he could not say, but he hoped it would answer, and when it did come before them he would ask them to let the scheme have two years' trial. He did not think any advantage would be gained by stating his proposals prematurely, but he hoped before the end of the week they would be in type, and copies would then be circulated to the Municipality. Mr. Goculdas mentioned that the Commissioner was hardly to blame, but he thought he was not to blame in the least.

Mr. Goculdas.—I said you were not at all to blame.

The Municipal Commissioner said it could hardly be imagined what a difficult task he had had before him. He had never for one moment spoken anything but what was laudatory of the report of the Finance Committee, which was most valuable as showing in what way the department was defective. The report made it absolutely necessary for him to study the working of the department, and having looked all through it, he, with his experience of Government revenue work, was startled to find such an utter want of system. All he had yet been able to do for the present was to give instructions that the recommendations of the Council should be carried out. The reflection on the Assessment Department was chiefly an utter want of system; and after his experience of the revenue department of Government, he was astonished to find there was absolutely no check on property. His proposal was in the first place, to bring to book every single property in the town, and if a property was not assessed to ask why it was not. He would lay his scheme before the Corporation as soon as possible. One great reason for the delay was that he had had to do not only with the revision of the department, and to inquire as closely as possible into its working, but he had had in addition to see that as far as possible the assessment of the present year was conducted properly, and to prevent the collections this year going into next year. But though the report of the Town Council was very valuable, it was instructive, not constructive. The details he had to attend to, coupled with the work he had to do in connection with the Municipal Act, had, to his great regret, delayed the matter. When it came before them he would only ask that the measures he proposed might be introduced for next year, and he hoped they might have for the future the assessment book for every year before the year began. In the course of sume further remarks the Municipal Commissioner pointed out that when the amendments to the Municipal Act came before the Legislative Council a proposal from the Government of India would have to be adopted by which the Municipal year would be changed, so that instead of its being from the 1st January to the 31st December, it would be from the 1st April to the 31st March.

Mr. Goculdas expressed himself satisfied with the Commissioner's explanation, and after a little conversation the matter dropped.

BOMBAY CHURCH INSTITUTE.

A MEETING of the members of this association was held yesterday evening at the Cathedral High School, Esplanade. The Right Reverend Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, presided. The meeting was opened by prayer offered by the Ven. Archdeacon Stead, after which the Revd. C. F. H. Johnston addressed the audience, advocating the cause of missionary work. He spoke of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, its origin, the hindrances it sustained, and its progress during 180 years. He also referred to the necessity for appointing one day in each year as a day of intercession for missions. The Ven. Archdeacon Stead and the Revd. C. Gilder also addressed the meeting on the same subject, and solicited aid for the promotion of the work. After some remarks from the Revd. H. Letwood, the Bishop of Bombay briefly addressed the meeting, and stated that this day (Tuesday) was appointed as the day of intercession for missions to be observed in the Church of England by recommendation of the Lambeth Conference: consequently a united service would be held in Christ Church, Byculla, at 8-30 p. m. (official time), when a special litany and hymns would be used. The usual benediction was offered by the Bishop, and the meeting dispersed.

CRICKET.

THE Bombay Carlton Club, who recently pulled off a match in which they were pitted against a team of H. M.'s Royal Lancaster Regiment, met on the 6th instant a team selected from the R. A. Battery stationed at Colaba. The Gunners fought manfully, but were unfortunately, in the first innings, deprived of the services of Youlden, their best man and a graceful player, who had to retire without adding to the score, Sharp's first ball having tampered most unceremoniously with the wickets. The same batsman, however, in the second innings made 30 runs in brilliant style, and was not out when the stumps were drawn at the close of the second day. He was, however, on duty when the game was renewed, and Brown, who was then substituted for him, made 0. Campbell also, who made a good stand for the Artillery in the first innings, scoring 38 and carrying out his bat, in the second innings was given out leg before wicket. On the part of the club McMeekin distinguished himself by making 74 runs, and was run out. He scored 9 runs off one hit, and 8 more from another ball. Dunk made 27 runs by some very neat batting, whilst Sargon added 23 to the score. Harrington increased the score by 26 runs. The club won the match in one innings, with 49 runs to spare. A closely contested return match is, however, expected. Scores:—

BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.

Harrington, b Redfearn	26
McMeekin, run out	74
Blackwell, b Youlden	16
O'Shea, b Youlden	20
Chance, b Ottaway	6
Sharp, b Youlden	2
Little, b Ottaway	4
Sargon, c Ottaway, b Campbell	23
Jolley, run out	1
Dunk, c Campbell, b Ottaway	27
Thomas, not out	5
Byes 11, wides 2	16
Total	220

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Strong, c and b Chance	5	b Harrington	3
Holborn, c O'Shea, b Chance	12	b Sharp	4
Slater (Evans), c Dunk, b Chance	4	c Jolley, b Chance	6
Youlden, b Sharp	0	c Jolley, b Chance	30
Reevis, st McMeekin, b Chance	4	b Sharp	17
Lt. Jackson, b Sharp	5	c and b Harrington	2
Campbell, not out	38	l b w, b Chance	2
Stamford, b Sharp	1	b Harrington	0
Ottaway, c Little, b Sharp	0	run out	7
Redfearn, run out	3	not out	3
Lomas, st McMeekin, b Chance	0	run out	1
Byes 7, wides 1	8	Byes 13, wides 3	16
Total	80	Total	91
			80
		Grand Total	171

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT AHMEDABAD.

WE reported last week the fatal explosion of a boiler at Ahmedabad. It seems that, besides the driver and the fireman, a puttawallah was severely hurt by the explosion. He was removed to the civil hospital, where he died the next day. It is said that the railway authorities, with Mr. Fernandez, the City Magistrate, are making inquiries with regard to the condition of three other boilers that are believed to be unsafe. The native papers of Guzerat suggest that the railway authorities should pay substantial damages to the families of the deceased persons. The *Guzerat Mitra* hears that before the Examining Committee it was stated that the fact of this boiler being old had been reported several times to the railway authorities, and that the deceased driver had refused to work the engine. Mr. Carrol, the Locomotive Superintendent, and the Government engineer have gone to Ahmedabad from Bombay to make inquiries

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 9th instant.

THE TRUST LOANS.

Read Government Resolution No. 230, dated 26th April, intimating that the Government of India sanction the Trustees borrowing, on coupon debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. and repayable in 7 years, the sum of 5 lakhs, being portion of the sum of 12 lakhs sanctioned by the Secretary of State for expenditure on Prince's Dock. The Government of India also observe that the Trustees are not liable to pay compound interest upon the amount of interest which was left unpaid in 1880-81 (Rs. 3,74,680), in consequence of the money having been diverted to capital expenditure on Prince's Dock. The Secretary intimated that as all capital liabilities for last year were met from surplus revenue, it will not be necessary at present to borrow any portion of the five lakhs above referred to. Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent to the Resident Engineer, dated 25th April, asking that the points on the dock railway siding north of jetty shed be put in working order, so as to save some of the shunting that is at present required to keep the shed clear for the cart traffic. Read letter from Acting Resident Engineer, dated 29th April, estimating the cost at Rs. 523. Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against capital.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 27th March, recommending that the rules exempting vessels from payment of dock dues for the days on which they lie idle be rescinded, and that payment of dues be enforced for all days except Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's birthday, provided no work is done on those days. Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 19th April, forwarding a statement showing the number of days on which vessels lie idle in the dock. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—No action need be taken in this matter at present.

Read letter from Messrs. Remington and Company, dated 20th April, reporting that for 266 bags of linseed shipped per s.s. Wheatfield, the receipt granted by the mate stated that the bags were badly sewn when taken on board, notwithstanding their request to that officer to refuse all such bags. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 26th April. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 21st April, reporting that owing to the great rush of work on the day of the steamer Wheatfield's departure, and through the oversight of the shed manager, Mr. Fernandez, receipts for 337 bags of linseed belonging to Messrs. Remington and Company and 34 bundles dry ginger belonging to Valjee Runsord were not obtained. He states that the tally sheets show that both consignments were shipped, and that, in order to allow the shippers to obtain bills of lading, he has guaranteed to the agents, Messrs. Graham and Company, that the goods will turn up at port of destination. Read further report by Dock Superintendent, dated 25th April. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—The papers should be again referred to the Dock Committee, especially with regard to the necessity for stringently enforcing existing rules in respect to obtaining receipts for cargo, or for passing new rules.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR THE DOCK.

Read letter from the Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, dated 3rd May, asking permission to erect cable poles for lighting the Prince's Dock on Port Trust land, and forwarding plan showing the line it is proposed to follow. Read reply, dated 4th instant, stating terms on which permission will be granted. Read letter from Managing Director, dated 8th May, asking leave to change the route of the cable. Read reply, dated 8th May, granting permission. Resolution.—The action taken in this matter is approved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Report by Port Officer, dated 2nd May, of the s. s. Sicily having on that day collided with a cotton boat when passing down the harbour, in pilotage charge of Mr. Piper.

NOTE.—As the Port Officer and the master of the vessel agree that the pilot was in no way to blame, it is proposed to record the papers.

Letter from Dock Superintendent, dated 25th April, asking that an additional urinal be erected at the N.-W. corner of the jetty shed.

The urinal is already in stock, and the cost of erection is estimated at Rs. 35.

NOTE.—It is proposed to sanction this.

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th April, asking that a door outside Customs' limits be made in the small warehouse at the entrance to Arthur-bunder, and that the entrance to the bunder be closed. He states that a rent of Rs. 75 per mensem can thus be obtained for it. Estimated cost of alteration Rs. 90.

NOTE.—In anticipation of Trustees' approval, this has been sanctioned.

Report by Resident Engineer, dated 4th inst., that land required for seamen's church near Prince's Dock was made over to the Collector on that day.

Statement of amount collected on account of tolls on labour carts from 3rd to 30th April, Rs. 1,631-10.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 6th May:—

25 vessels piloted into harbour.
32 " " out of "
12 " transported.
2 " attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 5th May:—

8 square-rigged vessels entered.
8 " " " left.
14 " " " remaining in dock.

BENGAL.

THE WRECK OF THE MOHUSSUR. SUFFERINGS OF THE SURVIVORS.

THE following very interesting account of the sufferings and ultimate rescue of Messrs. Ewin and Allen will, we are sure, be perused with much interest. After the wreck of the vessel and departure of the first boat, those in the second boat pressed the pilot and leadsman to enter it, as the vessel seemed on the point of foundering, but both refused to do so, as there were many on deck whom they were endeavouring to save by lashing them on to spars, hencoops, and the like. A few moments previous to the vessel going down, Allen jumped off and swam away, to be outside the influence of the eddy which was sure to follow the foundering of the ship, but Ewin remained on deck, having, fortunately for him, attached himself to a lifebuoy. As the vessel went down he was sucked under water with it, but rose again, and found his companion a short way ahead swimming. They both managed to reach a spar on which they got, and were drifted on they knew not where. For thirteen hours they were half in and half out of water, being at times nearly choked with the waves, and ultimately reached shore at about 8 a. m., on the sea face of Butchery island, as dreary and uninviting looking a place as any to be found, nothing but the sea on one side and jungle on the other. They thought they were somewhere near Saugor, seeing some trees in the far distance and mistaking them for those near Saugor. They then set out on a weary trudge, and after walking from that time to 5 p.m., and crossing innumerable creeks, they reached an open clearing quite by chance, and were cheered by the sight of a Refuge House some twenty yards in front. These are rude structures, a small hut raised on posts some ten feet above ground, and reached by a ladder through an opening from below. The two men here for the first time after 36 hours satiated themselves with a drink of fresh water which they found in the refuge and a few biscuits, and in addition to these they found a few tins of preserved provisions which they, with wise forethought, resolved to reserve for future consumption and as a last resort. There was nothing else in the hut, and they gathered a lot of leaves and made a rude bed to lie on. This and the succeeding nights were bitterly cold, the hut in which they were in being neither wind nor water proof, and they were obliged to nail some tin plates over the openings to keep themselves warm. It may be mentioned that Allen reached the refuge in a state of nature, having lost all his clothing after being wrecked, and they kept themselves warm by lying close to each other. For seven long days this was their condition with scarcely a ray of hope to cheer them. On the sixth day they observed the smoke of a steamer a long way out at sea, and thought that it proceeded from some inland vessel. Some time after they saw smoke from a vessel which passed close to where they were, but on each occasion were doomed to disappointment, as the vessel approached more nearer, and the smoke ultimately gradually disappeared. On another occasion Ewin, at about 7 a. m., took off one of the plates he had nailed on, and was horrified to find a lean tiger facing him not 20 feet from the refuge. The brute kept prowling and smelling about for some time, and then disappeared, and this unwelcome visitant kept them close prisoners in the hut for more than 24 hours. On the evening of the seventh day, Allen remarked to his companion that he thought he heard voices, and on Ewin going to his look-out hole they were overjoyed to find three men Captain Beresford of the Teesta, the chief engineer and mate, about 20 yards from them in the jungle and looking curiously at the refuge. Ewin gave a ferocious yell on seeing them, thinking that they were again going to be deserted, and this yell seems to have frightened the party, who, as it afterwards appeared, were afraid to approach them, thinking that more than a dozen men were within the hut, mad from privations, hunger, and thirst. They were, however, soon undeceived, and promptly accompanied their rescue party on board the Teesta where round stiff glasses of grog and other creature comforts, the story of their sufferings and escape were retailed over and over again. The day after reaching the Refuge House, Ewin fell ill, and became delirious, probably from the quantity of salt water he swallowed, but he soon recovered, being blessed with youth and a splendid physique. We do not know whether all the Refuge Houses, five in number, were visited, but we hope so, and that if not, immediate steps be taken to afford assistance to those who may, perhaps, have reached some of the other ones near the Mutlah. One unfortunate native was found lying dead in a creek not a hundred yards from the refuge in which Ewin and his companion were, having probably not either seen the refuge or had not strength to crawl to it. He was lashed to a spar, and was quite dead. It may be here noticed that there seems to have been no delay whatever in rendering the aid to the shipwrecked crew which was so urgently needed. News of the disaster reached town on Tuesday. A message was at once sent off to the Hunsdon, which was then lying off Saugor, to make for the scene of the wreck, and this tug in proceeding to the spot found the Electric engaged on a similar search, and returned. The Port officer's steamer, the Undaunted, is under repairs, and the only other one available and fit for the purposes of the search, the Teesta, was under the order of the Government of India in the Marine Department, and an application had to be made for the services of that vessel, and she had to be fitted, and left town on Thursday, returning, as we have stated, after saving the pilot and leadman. The Refuge Houses, too, seem to have been of much service.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

TRIAL OF THE LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.—A detachment of Artillery from the Battery in the Fort was marched on Friday evening to the beach for the purpose of assisting the Ordnance Department in the trial of the life-saving apparatus. Colonel S. H. E. Chamier, R. A., Inspector General of Ordnance, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ketchen, R. A., Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, watched the trial, which was also witnessed by a number of ladies and gentlemen. A pole lashed to the pier represented a ship in distress, to which a thick hawser was attached from the shore by means of a rocket. After this, a cradle was suspended from the hawser, which brought a boatman ashore. Four rockets were also fired into the Harbour from the shore to ascertain the distance the lines would carry. The trial was highly successful and lasted for two hours.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE PUNJAB RAILWAY.—At the Special Meeting of the Officers of the Punjab Northern State Railway, held on the 10th instant at Rawalpindi, to consider the estimates of the next half-year, a suggestion was made and accepted, to open, in future, for the convenience of passengers, intermediate class carriages on the line. The fare rate will be between 3 and 4 pie per mile. It is also hoped that the third class fare for passengers, which is at present 2½ pie per mile, will be reduced to 2 pie per mile in future.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain J. C. Babot, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with the European Mails of the 28th ult. and the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON TO HONGKONG.

Miss McIver.	Mr. C. B. Vyvyan.

FROM VENICE TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. E. Flushman.

FROM LONDON.

Mrs. Goldsmith, infant and ayah.	Mrs. Yeo.
Mr. Skipton.	Mrs. C. Singleton, child, infant and servant.
Mr. T. and Miss Skipton.	Mrs. Greig, infant, and ayah.
Mrs. Proctor.	
Major and Mrs. Strut.	Master and Miss Johnson.
Lieut. A. Campbell.	Mr. J. C. Brennan.
Mrs. Chambers, child and two infants.	Mr. R. A. Baker.
Miss de Lacy.	12 natives P. & Co.
Lieut.-Col and Mrs. H. de G. Warter, and ayah.	Mrs. Graham and two servants.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Fletcher.	Mr. C. Chambers.
Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Gonne.	Major and Mrs. Biddulph.
	Mr. P. Lenthardt.

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt. A. T. Remington.	Mr. A. R. Balman.
Dr. R. N. Khory.	Mr. R. C. Tepping.
Mr. A. C. Brett.	Mr. W. E. Rowley.

FROM ADEN.—Sergt. Legat, wife, and infant. 17 natives.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Colvin.	Mr. Alymer and European servant.
J. Prislic.	

Mr. William Black, the novelist, was a passenger on board the Kaiser-i-Hind as far as Suez. Mr. Black came out with the party sent by the Royal Geographical Society to observe the solar eclipse which occurs to-morrow. It has been suggested that Mr. Black's visit to the East is not so much for astronomical purposes as to find material for a new novel.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 22ND TO 28TH APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levee on Monday at St. James's Palace.

The Princess Helen of Waldeck, accompanied by her father and mother, arrived on Tuesday at Queen-borough from Flushing, and immediately proceeded to Windsor, where the party were met at the station by Prince Leopold.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands arrived at Windsor on Wednesday.

The marriage of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, with Princess Helen of Waldeck Pyrmont, was celeberated yesterday in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in the presence of the Queen, the King and Queen of the Netherlands, and an assemblage of other Royal and distinguished personages.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Duke of Albany's (Establishment) Bill was read a third time and passed, and subsequently received the Royal Assent by commission. On Monday Lord Dunraven inquired the intentions of the Government with respect to the decision of the High Court in Ireland on the question of landlords' improvements. Lord Carlingford declined to add anything to Mr. Gladstone's recent statement on the subject. On Tuesday there was a brief but sharp discussion respecting some remarks by Mr. Gladstone concerning threatening letters in Ireland. Last night the sitting was merely formal.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Gibson moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Cooper's-hill College for engineering students for India, but Lord Hartington opposed, and the motion was negatived by 78 to 27. A long and desultory discussion followed, in which various Irish grievances were mooted, after which the House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. On Monday Mr. Gladstone introduced his Budget. He said that the growth of revenue had been slow, but there had been a surplus of £350,000 over expenditure. The estimated revenue for 1882-3 he took at £84,630,000, and the revenue at £84,935,000, showing a surplus of £305,000. To meet a grant of £250,000 in relief of high-way rates, he proposed to raise the duty on four-wheel carriages from two guineas to three guineas, and on two-wheel carriages from 15s. to one guinea, which would produce some £247,000. After a brief desultory discussion the formal resolution was agreed to. The second reading of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill was then proposed. Sir R. Cross objected to the extreme severity of some of the clauses, and other members raised like objections. The debate was ultimately adjourned. On Tuesday afternoon there was a brief discussion on the Budget, after which the adjourned debate on the Corrupt Practices Bill was resumed, but was not concluded at the hour of adjournment. In the evening Mr. Leighton moved a resolution charging the Government with the care of lunatics, but, after a long debate, the resolution was negatived by 81 to 34 votes. On Wednesday Mr. Gladstone objected to the second reading of Mr. Redmond's Bill for amending the Irish Land Act, but said the Government would carefully consider the subject before next Session. Last night the debate on the Corrupt Practices Bill was resumed.

Mr. E. J. Stanley, Conservative, was on Tuesday returned without opposition as M.P. for West Somerset.

Mr. Spencer Walpole has been appointed Governor of the Isle of Man.

It is stated that baronetcies are about to be conferred upon Mr. F. A. Milbank, M.P., Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., Mr. H. H. Vivian, M.P., Mr. M. A. Bass, M.P., Mr. C. A. Adam, and Mr. A. Matheson.

The funeral of Mr. Charles Darwin in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday was attended by a large number of distinguished personages.

Sir C. Sargent has been appointed Chief Justice of Bombay, and Mr. John Scott, Vice-President of the International Court in Egypt, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of Bombay.

The Home Secretary on Wednesday intimated that the evidence laid before him on the subject of Dr. Lamson's insanity did not warrant any interference with the course of law. The convict will, therefore, be executed to-day.

The Countess of Minto died on Friday.

Sir T. E. Perry, who recently resigned his seat in the Indian Council, died on Saturday, aged 76.

A farmer at Burnals, near Appleby, on Saturday, shot his housekeeper, killing her on the spot, and afterwards committed suicide.

The colliery disturbances at Wrexham have subsided, but a military force is still stationed in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Parnell, M. P., arrived in Dublin on Monday and surrendered himself to custody in Kilmainham.

An explosion occurred on Wednesday in a coal pit near Whitehaven and four men were killed.

A man named Flynn was fired at by a party of disguised men in Cork, but was not injured. The motive for the crime is assumed to be Flynn's intimacy with some friends in the police force.

Miss Annie Kirk, a member of the Dublin Ladies' Land League, was arrested in County Clare on Friday by order of Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

Miss Reynolds, an active member of the Ladies' Land League, has been again arrested.

OBITUARY.—Sir T. E. Perry; Gen. G. Campbell, C. B., Ben. Art.: Capt. F. C. Vardon, Mad. Ret.; the Hon. A. W. C. Ellis; Col. C. G. Francis, F.S.A.; the Hon. H. F. J. A. Barrington; G. Field, Ben. Ret.; the Countess of Minto.

THE Paris papers, commenting on the published official correspondence relating to Egypt, complain strongly of the encouragement given by the British Government to Turkish interference in Egyptian affairs, a step which it is asserted is strongly disapproved in France.

Several French Chambers of Commerce have recommended the Minister of Commerce to take steps to re-open the treaty negotiations with Great Britain.

The German Federal Council on Monday approved Prince Bismark's Tobacco monopoly Bill by 36 votes against 22. It is expected that the Bill will be strongly opposed in Parliament, and the chances of its passing are doubtful.

The Austrian Government resists the reduction of two millions florins in the Extraordinary Vote of Credit which has been recommended by the Committee of the Hungarian Delegation. The two Delegations will meet to discuss the question, and it is hoped that the difference may be arranged.

Some slight encounters with insurgent bands have occured in the Criscovie district and on the Montenegrin frontier. The Austrian troops succeeded in dispersing the bands, and no further serious fighting is anticipated.

Lord Denbigh had an audience of the Pope last week, in the course of which his Holiness expressed his desire for the establishment of relations with the British Government which would enable him to give his support to peace and order.

The Spanish Congress, after a warm debate, has approved the Commercial Treaty with France by 235 to 58 votes. The opposition to the treaty will be continued in the Senate.

The difference between the Sultan and the Russian Ambassador in respect of the war indemnity has not been arranged, although the point in dispute is comparatively of unimportance.

There is great uneasiness among the European residents in Egypt on account of the threatening attitude of the Bedouin tribes and the arrogance of the Egyptian military officers.

The United States House of Representatives on Wednesday discussed a resolution calling for information relating to the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland. The mover, Mr. Robinson, Democrat, attacked the Government for its halting policy, but other speakers approved the prudence of the course adopted by the Secretary of State.

The Canadian House of Commons has passed a resolution for an addres to the Queen in favour of Home Rule in Ireland, and has also debated a motion in favour of direct negotiation by the Canadian Government of commercial treaties with foreign States, but it was rejected by 104 to 58 votes.

The New Zealand Ministry has resigned, and Mr. Whittaker has undertaken the formation of a new Cabinet.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, B. C. S.	Surg. C. J. McCartie, B.
Mr. R. M. Waller, B. C. S.	Col. W. R. Johnson, M. S. C.
Mr. W. B. Jones, B. C. S.	Lieut.-Col. A. O. H. Clay, M. S. C.
Mr. J. C. Brown, B. C. S.	Lieut.-Col. A. C. Havelock, M. S. C.
Mr. T. R. Wyer, B. C. S.	
Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, B. C. S.	Major J. Hudleston, M. S. C.
Mr. J. D. Davies, B. U. C. S.	Surg.-Major W. S. Fox, M.
Mr. J. E. O'Conor, B. U. C. S.	Surg.-Major C. A. Andrews, M.
Mr. P. White, B. U. C. S.	Surg.-Major J. Henderson, M.
Mr. W. R. Green, B. U. C. S.	
Mr. R. Drake, B. U. C. S.	Mr. A. C. Trevor, Bo. C. S.
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Campbell, B. S. C.	Mr. C. T. Burke, Bo. U. C. S.
Major H. H. P. Cowper, B. Cav.	Mr. F. A. Dashwood, Bo. U. C. S.
Lieut. F. M. Drury, B. Inf.	Lieut.-Col. T. F. Dowden, R. Eng.
Sg.-Maj. J. Cleghorn, M.D., B. M. S.	Capt. C. A. de N. Lucas, Bo. S. C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. F. A. Howes, R. M. Eng., 6 mo.	Major O. M. Creagh, V. C., Bo. S. C., 4 mo.
Mr. A. L. P. Larken, Bo. C. S., 3 mo.	Capt. H. E. Penton, Bo. S. C., 6 mo.
Major F. D. Mander, Bo. Inf., 6 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY

Mr. F. Place, B. U. C. S.	Major V. Birch, Bo. S. C.

AFGHANISTAN.

QUETTA, April 23.

SIRDAR AYOOB KHAN having reached Teheran, the Afghan border will be no longer disturbed and the Amir will have leisure to consolidate and extend his authority throughout the country. The uncertainty of life, and the misunderstandings between England and Russia are all that he need fear; the stronger the party against him the safer he should be as our ally. The cards would appear to be in his hands, and his increasing power should make him as popular a ruler with the patriotic party as ever Shere Ali was. The idea gradually gains ground that neither Turkestan nor Herat urgently require his presence, that Sirdar Izlah Khan will be content with his charge of Turkestan, and will enjoy undisturbed possession. It is also believed that Abdul Kudus Khan will not be interfered with in Herat, although a visit from the Amir might be welcomed by many expecting favours. Yet, as there appears no active grievance to be redressed, the Amir may think it wiser to leave his governor to deal with the difficulties inseparable from the introduction of a new rule. Abdul Kudus has not interfered with the Deputy-Governor, Naib Sultan, but has appointed Sirdar Abdulla Khan Tawair, Superintendent of Accounts. Abdul Kudus is a strong ruler and easily suppressed the demonstration made by the soldiery to protest against the severity of his punishments. Orders have been issued by him for the most courteous reception of Ali Razzib Khan, deputed by the Amir to Herat. An *employé* of the Persian Governor of Chaser, Meer Alum Khan, has arrived in Herat with presents. Abdul Kudus Khan has by his marriage with the daughter of Mahomed Khan Beglar Begi added to his local influence. Khadayar Khan, the former ruler of Khokand, has died on his way to Herat from Turkestan. Differences have arisen bteween the Governor and Yalantash Khan Jamshidi, who will probably return to his home at Khushk. The Wali of Maimanah is said to have acquired through the Turcoman tribes 500 breechloaders and much ammunition, with which he proposes to maintain his independence of Afghanistan. These Russian arms may bring him into trouble, but there has been an interchange of civilities between him and the Governor of Turkestan, through whom he may eventually be managed. The Russian officials in Merv are said to have called upon the Tekkes to give up their horses and arms and take service, or to withdraw altogether, leaving Merv to the Sarakh Turcomans, who formerly possessed it, and who are more manageable; living on either side of the Afghan frontier. It is to be hoped that Russia will never extend her rule up to the Afghan Turcoman border, if future difficulties are to be avoided.—*The Times.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on April 22nd at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. R. P. Campbell in the chair. The report of the directors, which was taken as read, stated that the result of the year's operations was a debit balance of £24,788 which had been provided for by transfer from the reserve fund.—In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said the circumstances under which they were met were exceedingly unsatisfactory to himself and the other directors, and no doubt equally so to the shareholders, but as all knew they had had great difficulties to contend with. He was bound, however, to tell them at the outset that there was nothing whatever in the position of the bank to cause them the slightest uneasiness, and that their resources were all available to do a profitable business whenever a profit was to be made. In the report they had pointed out the principal causes which had led to this unsatisfactory result, namely, the unfavourable course of exchange and, to a still greater extent, "forward operations" in Government securities. In regard to the first he need scarcely enlarge upon it, as at the meetings of the other exchange banks that had been held during the week these matters had been fully dealt with, and they all knew very well the rivalry and competition amongst the banks which had led to decreasing margins and increasing efforts to swell the volume of business transactions. This eager competition for business had resulted in the practice of making forward contracts in exchange dealings, leaving to the merchant the option of taking up his purchase of bills on telegraphic transfer at any time that might suit him. It was easy to see the effect such a system must have on a tight money market. In regard to their dealings in rupee paper, he need hardly say that they did not for a moment contend that operations to such an extent as they were carried by the agents of the bank in India were judicious. Unfortunately the contracts for the sale of a large portion of these securities were not fulfilled, and the bank was left with an undue amount of them on their hands in a falling market. All the Indian exchange banks had been suffering more or less from the same cause, and a community of suffering had led to meetings of the London managers, at which arrangements had been made with a view of their business being carried on on a more satisfactory footing. He would not detain them by going over the items of the balance-sheet. He was glad to say they had effected some economy, the charges being reduced 2¼ per cent., and their telegraphic charges showed a reduction of about £1,800. On the other hand, the fixed deposits showed a substantial increase, though they had considerably reduced the rate of interest, and the number of depositors had increased in a greater ratio than the amount of the deposits. He thought that on reviewing the circumstances, they would recognise the fact that the unfortunate result of the year's working was due to a concurrence of adverse conditions quite exceptional in their character and not likely to happen again, and the directors were happy to assure them that the bank was in a perfectly sound condition. In the present year up to this time their business had been both large and profitable.—Mr. Borrodaile seconded the motion.—Mr. Coryfort said he should propose an amendment. The object of keeping the bank going was that the shareholders should receive a fair amount of interest for their money, but for fourteen years the average interest paid to them had been only 4 9-16 per cent. He moved as an amendment, "That a committee of eight shareholders and two directors be appointed to consider the past management and present condition of the bank and the course most advisable in the interest of the shareholders to take; that the committee be at liberty at the cost of the bank to get such professional assistance as may be necessary, and that this meeting be adjourned for three months to enable the committee to report."—Some little time elapsed before any one seconded the amendment, and then General Hopkinson rose and said he would second it.—Mr. Merrifield inquired if the manager in India who had entered into these operations was still in the company's service.—The Chairman said it was not one manager but several, and he added that at the time there was a great deal of excitement in India with regard to the new loan, and there was unquestionably a good deal of speculation in these securities.—Mr. Merrifield, resuming, said he thought Indian exchange banks could not, on account of the expense of managing them, make large profits, and he thought the shareholders would make most of their shares by going into liquidation.—A Shareholder remarked that from his observation the appointment of a committee of investigation always had a bad effect, and he suggested that the bank should establish branches in places where there would not be such keen competition.—Another shareholder followed with remarks of a similar character.—Colonel Boyson said he believed he was one of the largest shareholders and one of the largest permanent depositors. He considered that the return for their capital was inadequate, and that it ought to be at least 8 per cent. He thought those who had spoken in favour of the amendment had lost sight of the fact that the directors were the largest shareholders. He himself held 700 shares, and bought them at the top of the market 12 or 14 years ago. He regretted very much that there had been even a breath of discussion about a committee of investigation. Nothing could be more suicidal, and he was quite satisfied that the good sense of the meeting would induce them to reject it.—Mr. Taylor also opposed the amendment, and said there was room enough for all the banks in India, as trade in that country was increasing enormously.—Sir Stewart Hogg appealed to Mr. Caryfort, after a general expression of opinion against the amendment, to withdraw it.—Mr. Caryfort said he would be happy to withdraw it on one condition, and that was that fresh blood should be infused into the direction.—The Chairman said he was surprised that Mr. Caryfort should not withdraw the amendment after the appeal that had been made to him. However, he was informed by the solicitor that it could not be put, it having been brought on without notice.—The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried, the three retiring directors—Mr. Henry Berners, Mr. David Reid, and Mr. R. P. Harrison—were re-elected without opposition, as were also the auditors, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

EGYPT.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent writes to the Paris correspondent of the *Times* as follows, under date Cairo, April 18:—

It is an ungrateful task to play the part of a candid friend. But Egypt is drifting away from the secure position she had obtained for herself only a year ago, and an observer can sometimes see more clearly than an actor; so I should like to describe, first the financial, and secondly the political aspects as they appear to an outsider who has closely watched for years the progress of Egyptian contemporary history. Financially, Egypt rests on the Law of Liquidation and the Budget sanctioned by that law. The fiscal receipts were moderately estimated, the normal expenditure was calculated liberally, the service of the public debt was securely settled, and a small surplus remained which was to be applied to the development of the canal and railway system, on which the prosperity of the country depends. The elasticity of the revenue increased that surplus. Until recently the Control exercised a check on all expenditure, but now they have only the right to interfere in matters concerning the public debt and its special revenues. However great their solicitude may be, they cannot prevent the Parliament from dealing with the rest of the public finance as the Parliament may think fit. They might as well attempt to drive a two-horse coach along a tortuous road with reins attached to only one of the horses, as hope to exercise real control under such circumstances. Politically the Egyptian sky is as darkly overcast. The army created the present Ministry, the army is stronger than the Parliament, the army is master. In order to content the military faction, hundreds of promotions have been made, and a heavy additional charge cast on the State. The military law, passed only a few months ago, stood in the way of these advancements. It was quietly set aside. There is no reason to suppose that any other law would meet with a better fate if the observance of it were inconvenient. Yet the Ministry, with all its desire to please, has only met with the lot of the French Minister who found that after a wholesale distribution of favours he had only made "*dix mecontents, et un ingrat.*" Native-born Egyptians have been preferred to Circassians who have made common cause with the Turkish party, and who now form a formidable Opposition, the intentions of which were revealed the other day by the conspiracy against Arabi Bey. Mussulmans, again, have been preferred to Copts, who have consequently joined the Christians, against whom, so far as they are in the employment of Government, there is a steady crusade. Ismail Pasha and his party, finding no further hope of utilising the Ministry for their own purposes, have turned round upon them. The Porte itself, which until lately has been supposed to have pulled the wires, is now holding aloof and watching with angry eye the course of this [illegible]

ment. Another force has come to the front in strong opposition—namely, the Bedouin tribes of Egypt, some 80,000 in number, and who could put 10,000 men in the field at any moment. Exempted from military service, subject to merely nominal taxation, and free from all administrative interference, they are still not contented. They do not like a Fellah rule.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN SELBY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.

THE latest phase of the Selby incident is that on the representations of the Minister of Justice the case has been sent back to the Juge d'Instruction for re-examination. After Mr. Consul Wrench had given his evidence, Captain Grenfell, of the Cockatrice, was examined. The English dragoman present failed to observe that Captain Grenfell had not been sworn, otherwise he would have seen that the examination was made with the intention to make Captain Grenfell criminate himself. Captain Grenfell stated that when the man who had struck Captain Selby was running away he fired to mark him, and did so effectually. Upon this admission the Juge d'Instruction recommended in his report, subsequently made to assist the Court, that Captain Grenfell should be put on his trial with the assassin, on the charge of inflicting unnecessary wounds, and asked for the application of an article in the criminal code by which Captain Grenfell might be sentenced to any term of imprisonment not exceeding one year. The same report recommended that the assassin of Captain Selby should receive fifteen years' imprisonment. No copy of his statement had been communicated to Captain Grenfell, as by law it should be. Upon this report becoming known, Lord Dufferin addressed a note to the Porte, claiming the right of ex-territoriality for Captain Grenfell as commander of the despatch boat attached to the Embassy. The question was referred to the law officials of the Porte, who have made a report in consequence of which, as I have said, the proceedings are to begin *de novo*. It is generally believed that the report of the Juge d'Instruction was made to order. The Turkish papers openly and indecently attack Captain Grenfell, and the *Vakit* goes so far as to say the whole responsibility of Captain Selby's death is due to the provocation given by Captain Grenfell.—*Daily News*.

THE RELEASE OF MR. EVANS.

THE *Manchester Guardian* publishes a telegram received from its late Ragusa correspondent, Mr. Evans, and dated from Venice. The circumstances of his release were, he says, as follows:—

The Vienna Government, urged by our Ambassador, demanded a special report of my case and the evidence against me from the local officials. After considerable delay, during which extraordinary efforts were made by the political and military functionaries to collect additional evidence in support of the charge of high treason, the papers were sent to Vienna, and after a minute examination of them the Minister despatched a peremptory telegram to the effect that, there being no compromising documents among my papers, I must be immediately released. The Public Prosecutor accordingly withdrew the charges, but I was informed that though the legal proceedings had broken down the edict of expulsion against me still held good, and I must leave Austrian soil within 24 hours. Previous to the despatch of my papers to Vienna one of the chief judicial authorities conducting the inquisition at Ragusa had expressed his opinion that the accusations were so flimsy and based so entirely on hearsay and supposition that in any case it would have been impossible to bring the matter into open court.

The charges of a similar kind against Mr. Spiridion Gopcevich, the correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, who was arrested about the same time as myself, having broken down as utterly, he has also been released after over seven weeks' imprisonment, it having been found impossible in his case as in mine to bring the matter before a jury. M. Gopcevich is of Montenegrin descent, and a relation of the Prince. He is well known for his history of Montenegro, favourably reviewed by Mr. Gladstone in the *Nineteenth Century* and by his brilliant accounts of travel in Albania, and Scandinavia. Among his sequestrated papers were several letters from Mr. Gladstone, by which it is to be hoped the Austrian police may profit.

Mr. Evans adds that, although five or six correspondents have in all been arrested by the Austrians at Cattaro and Ragusa, only one has been actually shot. Intense indignation, he says, prevails among the Servian population, and whatever may be the result of the insurrection, which still shows signs of vitality, nothing but the prolonged exercise of brute force can continue to attach these provinces to Austrian rule.

THE NEW BARONETS.

MR. FREDERICK ACCLOM MILLBANK, who was born in 1820, was formerly in the 79th Highlanders, but left the army in 1842. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire, was high sheriff of Durham in 1852, and has represented the North Riding in the Liberal interest since 1865. Mr. Joseph Whitwell Pease, who is the son of Mr. Joseph Pease, of Darlington, was born in 1828, and has sat as a Liberal member for South Durham since 1865. He is a magistrate for Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, and is a large owner of coal and ironstone mines in Durham and Yorkshire. Mr. Henry Hussey Vivian, who is the son of the late Mr. J. H. Vivian, former member for Swansea, was born in 1821, and represented Truro in the Liberal interest from 1852 till 1857, since which he has sat for Glamorganshire. He is a deputy-lieutenant for Glamorgan. Mr. Michael Arthur Bass is the eldest son of Mr. M. T. Bass, M. P. for Derby. He sat in the Liberal interest for Stafford from 1865 to 1868, when he was elected for East Staffordshire, for which constituency he was returned at the head of the poll at the last general election. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Staffordshire. Mr. Charles Elphinstone Adam, who was born in 1859, is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. W. P. Adam, formerly Liberal whip, and afterwards Governor of Madras. Mr. A. Matheson is a member of the well-known firm of Jardine, Matheson, and Co. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. John Matheson, of Attadale, in Ross-shire, where the family has resided for upwards of six centuries. Mr. A. Mathheson is a director of the Bank of England and of other important undertakings. He was elected for the Inverness Burghs in 1847, and has sat for the counties of Ross and Cromarty since 1868.

THE BERWICK ELOPEMENT CASE.

AT the Northumberland Assizes on April 21 before Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, the only case of interest was that of Lieut. Frank M'Kinnon Turner, 25 years of age, an officer of the King's Own Borderers, the depôt of which regiment is at present at Berwick-on-Tweed, who had to answer the formal charge of having stolen a lady's travelling trunk, a black leather portmanteau, four silver salt cellars, four silver spoons, four plated apostle spoons, and six silver teaspoons, of the value altogether of five pounds, the property of Mr. Rebert Weddell, solicitor, Berwick-on-Tweed, on the 10th and 11th days of April. The learned judge, in charging the grand jury, went into the details of the affair, and laid much stress upon the fact that the lieutenant had returned to his duty within the two days for which he had been granted leave. He went on to say that the case presented several features of singularity and importance, which he thought deserved their serious attention before they determined to submit this case to a trial by a petty jury. The charge against Lieutenant Turner arose out of a transaction with regard to which they in that court had only cognizance of incidentally. They were not a court of morality, nor a court for dealing with divorce or matrimonial causes. They had nothing to do with them; but he had to mention to them that the trial arose from the fact of the gentleman accused of the crime having eloped with the wife of the prosecutor. He need scarcely tell gentlemen of their experience that if a man eloped on an adulterous expedition with another man's wife the opinion that while he was running away with the wife he could be said to steal her bonnet, her cloak, or her box simply because they were in point of law the property of her husband seemed to him ridiculous and full of nonsense. But there were cases in which a man running away with another man's wife had taken occasion to prompt her and himself had been a party to taking away the cash box to help them on their journey. Their taking that property would not be less felonious stealing because it was done on an adventure of this kind. It would prove there was a felonious intent, apart from the adulterous character of the transaction. If a man ran away with another man's wife and became a party to a transaction which amounted to stealing the husband's property he could not deny participation in the crime and being himself the thief. The facts of this case were short enough. It apperred that the prosecutor, Mr. Weddell, was a solicitor carrying on business at Berwick, and Lieutenant Turner—he would not go into the propriety or morality of the transaction—had for some months before April been beyond question upon too familiar term with Mrs. Weddell, so much so that it had caused annoyance to Mr. Weddell, and on Monday, the 10th of April, on account of the improper conduct which he had observed between the two and other matters which had come to his knowledge, the prosecutor warned Lieut. Turner not to come to his house again. It would appear that from that moment Lieut. Turner and Mrs. Weddell planned what followed—which was the elopement of the pair—and Lieutenant Turner was now charged with stealing the lady's travelling trunk, and Mr. Wedell's portmanteau and spoons. The law on the subject was simple enough. If Lieutenant Turner, thinking they might fall short of means, had suggested to the lady that she should take the opportunity of supplying herself with some of her husband's cash, or articles of jewellery, or plate which could be readily converted into money, that would be evidence that he was party to a larceny, but if the true view of the matter was that he most improperly determined to run away with this man's wife, and took only such things with him as may be considered incidental to the main purpose of their flight, namely to proceed to Penrith and there commit adultery, it was before the grand jury to consider, as men of the world, whether there was any evidence to justify them in putting the man upon his trial before a petty jury. The grand jury shortly afterwards took the case into consideration, and on returning into court with the decision, the foreman (Mr. Richard Wellington Hodgson) said I don't know whether it is exactly within our province or not, but the grand jury unanimously wish me to express their severest censure as to the conduct of the prosecution in the Berwick case, and also as to the immense amount of expenditure which has been gone into. They wish it to be strickly inquired into. There is not a tittle of evidence.—The Judge: I think it is entirely within your province. I think your observation is a most valuable one, and will be attended to. I entirely concur with you myself. Really a more absurd and more ridiculous case to commit a man on I never knew.—The Clerk of Assize asked if there was any order as to costs, and the judge intimated that he would disallow the costs of the prosecution. Lieutenant Turner was immediately discharged.

THE RACE FOR THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

IN no year since Pretender won the race of 1869 for Mr. Jardine have there been so many runners for the Two Thousand Guineas as faced the starter on Wednesday afternoon; though two years ago, when the Duke of Beaufort scored such an unexpected victory with Petronal, who beat by a head a "dark" colt belonging to the owner of Shotover, the field fell but one short of the eighteen which went down to the post this year. But while, so far as numbers went, the field was of more than average strength, there was a lamentable lack of quality; the mishaps which prevented Dutch Oven and Nellie from coming to the post, the singular withdrawal of Gerald at the last moment, and the absence from the nominations of such horses as Bruce, Kingdom, and Barbe Bleue taking all the heart out of the contest. The absence of these three last-named would not have mattered so much if the early favourites had held their ground; for the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas would then have been brought face to face with them at Epsom, each race thus retaining its own characteristic features.

The downfall of the early favourites may have had something to do with the falling-off in the attendance, much below the average of a "Two Thousand" day; though the wretched weather must have had a deterrent effect, for there is no more inhospitable place in the country than Newmarket Heath when the rain comes down and the wind blows as they did on Wednesday and the day before. The betting was carried on with much spirit during the morning, though the uncertainty which was felt as to the intentions of the Americans with regard to Gerald and Sachem stood in the way of any definite quotations. Finally, when Gerald was withdrawn, his stable-companion Sachem, who had never yet run, was in great request at 12 to 1, while Executor at 3 to 1, and Pursebearer at half as long odds again, were firm favourites. The Duke of Westminster's Shotover, who had evidently made all the improvement claimed for her, was third favourite at 10 to 1, the most in demand of the others being Marden and Paragon. It was fortunate that, with the weather being what it was, there were none of the false starts which so often delay the decision of a race contested by a large field, and the flag fell at the first attempt. The running was made alternatly by Southamton and Paragon; Shotover, Quicklime, and Pursebearer all occupying very prominent positions from the first. The favourite was one of the first beaten; and though Quicklime, who, like Sachem and Gareth, had never run before, held the lead until within a hundred yards of the winning-post, it was evident that Shotover could go to the front whenever her Jockey pleased to let her have her head. She won at the finish by two lengths; while Marden, who seemed for once to run gamely enough, was third at an interval of four lengths; Pursebearer being fourth, with Gareth, Comte, Alfred, and Executor, all together, next. The race was won so easily that Shotover, badly as she ran last year, and despite the fact that the Derby has only twice been won by fillies since its institutions, was forthwith made favourite for the Epsom race.—*St. James's Gazette*.

THE NEXT-OF-KIN FRAUDS.

J. S. ROGERS, one of the principals in the next-of-kin frauds at Birmingham, was arrested in London on April 27th, by a City detective, under a warrant charging him with complicity in the Next-of-Kin frauds.

At the Mansion House on April 27th Rogers, aged thirty-three, described as a compiler of pedigrees, giving his place of residence as "St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire," was brought before Alderman Sir Robert Carden, M. P., charged on a warrant with conspiring with William Evans, now in custody under remand from this court, to obtain money from various people by false pretences, in connection with the "International Law Agency." Detective-sergeant Outram, of the City police, said that he arrested the prisoner on Wednesday afternoon in New-street, Mile-end. He met the prisoner by appointment. Rogers said, "All I have had out of the transaction is between £30 and £40, including my travelling expenses. I was very much surprised when I read in the papers that Beaton had had £200. I thought of surrendering myself to the authorities at Scotland-yard." He then handed me this bag, and produced a book, saying, "That will show my transactions with the business, and I hope I shall be able to have the books produced from Manchester for my defence."

At the Manchester Police-court, on April 26th, the prisoners Shakespear and M'Kenzie were again charged with obtaining money by false pretences. Mrs. Roach gave evidence as to the sums she had paid the prisoners for prosecuting her claims to the Tyler or Mother Redcap property in Camden-town. In an interview with M'Kenzie and a man named Cressweller, the latter told her that Mr. Rogers had asked him to get some money from her to pay for counsel's opinion. He said, "Your matters will cost us £30." He would not be hard with her if she could get 18 guineas, and they would pay the difference. She replied that she did not know how she was to get it, and they advised her to borrow it. She had borrowed the money on the security of a bond obtained from Rogers. She related her visit to M'Kenzie's house in London—38, Bernard-street, Russell-square, on July 4. She went with him next day, by appointment, to a place she supposed to be a Chancery court, where she saw Shakespear, Rogers, and Evans. The place seemed empty. Rogers asked her some questions, but nothing more was done, though she had thought she was going to "hear judgment." She returned to Manchester, but on August 7 went to London again at Shakespear's request, after paying more money. She produced a receipt for £10, signed by M'Kenzie. On August 8 she was driven with a man named Lowe to the same building in Chancery-lane previously visited, and went upstairs into a private room. The rooms were numbered. She and Lowe sat there for half-an-hour, while Rogers, Shakespear, and Evans looked about the court. The three returned to the room, and Rogers said they had been all round looking for a person to pass them into the court, but could not find one. "Bradlaugh," they said, "has held a case so long, that Judge Fry has done, and there is no more business for to-day." She said, "Shall I come again to-morrow?" Rogers said it was the vacation for the summer holidays. The witness said, "Am I to come here like a fool to spend my money for nothing?" Shakespear said, "Do not put yourself out, it will be all right by-and-by." She replied, "Yes, but that is not the thing. This journey has cost me £20 of other people's money, and I cannot see anything for it." After that she returned to Manchester with a "sorrowful heart." She never received any information after that from any of them, and they never received any money from her. Rogers asked her for £20, but she did not pay it. She kept going to the office up to the time the prisoners were arrested. Mr. Hickman, owner and occupier of the Mother Redcap, Camden-town, was the next witness. He stated that the previous proprietor, Oliver Harris, had held it about 40 years. The witness had never heard the name of Tyler connected with the tavern, or that any claim had been made on behalf of Mrs. Roach. A lawyer's deposed to searching the records at Somerset-house and the Royal Courts of Justice, and finding no record of proceedings taken on account of William Tyler or Elizabeth Roach. It was stated that among the documents found in Shakespear's bag when he was arrested was one which was apparently a scheme for the future carrying on of the business in which Rogers was engaged. It was initialled "J. H. S." and headed "Scheme," with the date 2-2-82. The paper bore the heading, "Next-of-kin Offices, 18, Burlington-chambers, New-street Birmingham." The document read as follows:—Premises taken by Rogers (2) business called International Law Agency (Limited); (3) a company registered with limited liability to carry on same; and (4) purchase same from Rogers, nominal capital £10,000, debentures £5,000; (5) the goodwill to be purchased from Rogers for £4,000; (7) the furniture to be purchased by the company for cash (out of income by instalments); (9) Mr. Rogers, the promoter, to nominate several friends to hold the nominal £1 share and constitute the first shareholders for registration; (10) Mr. M'Kenzie to be secretary and manager; (11) Mr. J. H. Shakespear to be solicitor; (12) one-third of the profits to be paid months to the solicitor on account of the costs; (13) half the balance to the secretary and manager; (14) half to the company. Trade protection business to be cultivated in future. Approved provisionally and without prejudice.—A. M'Kenzie, J.H.S." A draft agreement between Rogers and M'Kenzie for the formation of the company and also a memorandum of association were found in the bag. Mr. Headlam, the city stipendiary magistrate, said he should send the case to the Public Prosecutor, and ask if he would take it up. The prisoners were remanded.

After some conversation, Sir Robert Carden remanded the prisoner till Monday, and declined to admit him to bail.

Edward Albert Beaton, the Birmingham manager of the agency, was again brought up yesterday at the Birmingham police-court and remanded, without any further evidence being produced. An application for bail was refused, and the magistrate declined the invitation of the counsel for the defence to express disapproval of the comments made by the press on the case.

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ENGLISH HOTEL.
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OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

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FOR SALE.
MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE...... quarts Rs. 35 per doz.
Do. do. ..... pints " 19 "
MEUKOW & Co.'s BRANDY, from Rs. 18 to " 35 "
NICOLSONS HOLYROOD PALACE WHISKEY .... " 18 "
NICOLSON'S BEER IN WOOD in Prime condition.
Apply to
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BY
ANDR. MULLER
OF
BREMEN.
JUST RECEIVED a small consignment in splendid condition.
Rs. 5-12 per doz. qts. or
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FOR SALE, at the Office of the undersigned:—
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CHAMPAGNES from JOSEPH KOHNSTAMM, very SUPERIOR CART DOREE.
Quarts, Rs. 42 per dozen.
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Do. from GUSTAVE COLLIN, CARTE BLANCHE
Quarts, Rs. 36 per dozen.
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Quarts, Rs. 27 per dozen.
Pints, " 30 " "
SILLERY SUPIRIEUR.
Quarts, Rs. 24 per dozen.
PILSENER BEER.
Quarts, Rs. 5-12 per dozen.
JOHN FLEMING & Co.
Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

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BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

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Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

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HAVE now on SALE, in addition to their usual stock, the following:—
Medicine Chests of all kinds,
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India-rubber Enemas,
Waterproof Sheeting,
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Magneto-Electric Machines,
Champagne Taps,
Clinical Thermometers,
Patent Medicines of all kinds,
Mineral-water of all kinds,
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Perfumery, &c., &c.

Ashworth's machine-made Metallic Comb-Brushes possesses the penetrating power of the ordinary Comb and the elasticity of the Bristle Brush Combined; hence its name Comb-Brush. Price .... Re. 1-8-0.
Improved Metallic Hair Brushes for Preserving and Preventing the Hair turning Grey...Rs. 2-8. & Rs. 3.
Patent Magnetozone Comb, every Tooth a perfect magnet,........................ Rs. 2.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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THE PEOPLE OF INDIA
SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Limited.
TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT OF 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 250,000.
In 1,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.
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The AGRA BANK, Limited.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PRESCOT and WINTER.
SECRETARIES, TREASURERS & AGENTS:
Messrs. JAMES SCOTT & Co.
OFFICES:
6, Rampart Row.

THIS Company has been formed to purchase and take over the Cotton Spinning Works, Properties, and Machinery, now in course of erection at Chinchpoogly, on the Island of Bombay, and belonging to Messrs. James Scott & Co., Merchants, 6, Rampart Row, an agreement made between Messrs. James Scott & Co., the vendors on the one part and on behalf of the Company of the other part, dated the 3rd of April, 1882. Copies of the abovementioned Agreement and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors in Bombay, and all other information required by intending Subscribers can be obtained at the offices of the Agents, 6, Rampart Row.
The Directors have resolved to spin the lower numbers of yarns, from the cheapest class of cotton, mixed with the better class of waste, which other Companies cannot use for the finer counts. Taking into consideration the low price of the raw material, coupled with a great saving in labour, a very handsome profit is expected.
The position of this Company is entirely exceptional, as the Agents only get 10 per cent. upon the net profits declared. 500 shares have already been subscribed, the other half 500) is offered to the public

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TEA GARDEN
PALAMPUR P. O.
KANGRA VALLEY.

THE Proprietors of the Snow-View Tea Garden have determined to offer their Teas to the public direct from the Factory, thereby assuring to their constituents an unadulterated and UNMIXED article, and eliminating from the price of the Tea the Middleman's profits, which range from 40 to 100 per cent. They offer their produce at ORDINARY FACTORY QUOTATIONS for CASH WITH ORDER only.
They guarantee their Teas to be equal in manufacture to the best marks in the Kangra Valley.
For Rs. 3 nett they will send by V. P. P. Post BEARING a 1-lb. packet each of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Pekoe-Souchong, and so enable any purchaser to judge of the quality of the Tea without committing himself by making a large purchase.
The Postal charges average less than 8 as. per lb.
The Tea can be packed in 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80-lb. packages. No extra charge for packing.

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OF
GRIMAULT & COMPANY
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.
GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
We invite all who are ailing from DISEASES OF THE CHEST to resort to Grimault & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME as the ONLY ONE YIELDING UNFAILING RESULT in the treatment of PHTHISIS, PULMONALIS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and various kinds of COUGHS. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime is of a ROSE COLOUR, is delivered in FLAT OVAL BOTTLES AND NEVER in QUADRANGULAR BOTTLES. Call expressly for said bottle, bearing the SIGNATURE GRIMAULT & Co.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

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TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE, of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY and WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches.)

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ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the MOST VIOLENT SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.
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EXTRACT
OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

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Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.
FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

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In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)
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Guaranteed to give more satisfaction for the money than any other Musical Instrument ever manufactured.
Each at Rs. 50, 25 and 23.
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Rolls of music at 4 annas per foot.
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Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

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THOMAS LANG,
April, 1882. Secretary, Bombay branch.

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
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1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
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3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

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VISITORS to BOMBAY can see the following papers in Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Saloon on the arrival of the Overland mail, and are invited to pass a spare half hour in so doing, the papers being filed for their convenience:—
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GRAPHIC.
PUNCH.
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TRUTH.
VANITY FAIR.
WORLD.
ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE.
FIELD.
OVERLAND MAIL.
HOME NEWS.
QUEEN.
THACKER & Co., Ld.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION & BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*.
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review*.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough*.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.
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AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

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AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

ASIATIC SO[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1882.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

PLAN OF PLACES IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

In order that our readers may be the better able to follow the accounts of the ceremony described below, we reproduce the official plan of the order of the seats allotted to the invited guests in the Choir of St. George's Chapel. We are indebted for the plan to the *Evening News*, the new London Conservative evening paper:—

			Prince of Bleatheim
			Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg
			Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg
			Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz
Mr White	Dr. Wilson Fox	Hon. R. Moreton	Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz
Mr Holmes	Dr. Acland	Hon. Mrs. H. Bourke	Princess Elizabeth of Waldeck
Capt Balliston	Canon Prothero	Hon. H. Bourke	Reigning Princess of Waldeck
Capt. Welch	Canon Connor	Mrs. Collins	Hereditry Prince of Waldeck
Capt. Edwards	Dr. Poore	Rev. Dr. Duckworth	Queen of Nethrlnds
Col. Stirling	Mr. Gibbs	Mrs. Waller	
Mr. W. Melville	Capt. Thomson		

ALTAR

The Bride — The Bridegroom.

The King of Netherlands — The Prince of Waldeck & Pyrmont — The Grand Duke of Hesse — The Prince of Wales

The Supporters — The Supporters

THE QUEEN

The Princess Beatrice — The Princess Victoria of Hesse

The Bridesmaids

The Vice-Chamberlain — The Lord Chamberlain

The Princess Louise of Wales

The Princess of Wales

The Princess Victoria

The Princess Maud

HAUT PAS.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar	Canon Tarver	Mr. Bell
Princess Louise	Canon Birch	Mr. Corbould
Princess Christian	Mr. Holzman	Dr. Laking
Prince Christian	Mr. Sahl	Dr. Ellison
Duchess of Connaught	Mr. Jolley	Mr. Evans
Duke of Connaught	Dr. Gee	Mr. C. Hallé
Duchess of Edinburgh	Sir W. Jenner	Miss Ferrari
Duke of Edinburgh	Sir Jas. Paget	Dr. Hoffmeister
Duke of Cambridge	Principal Tulloch	Dr. Marshall
Duchess of Teck	Rev. A. Campbell	Dr. Profeit
Duke of Teck	Dr. W. Legg	Dr. Reid

Turkish Ambassador	Master of the Horse	Lady Ponsonby	Baron Stockhausen
Mdlle. Musurus.	Lord Stwrd.	Miss Grey	Hon. Mrs. Moreton
German Ambassador	Countess Sydney	Miss Ponsonby	Mr. Alewyn
Countess M. Munster.	Marquis of Hertford	Lady Cowell	M. Ranitz
Italian Ambassador	Marchioness of Hertford	Madlle. Norele	Captain Wense
Countess Menabrea.	Earl of Lathom	Lord Lamington	Major-Gen. Du Plat
Austrian Ambassador	Countess of Lathom	Lady Lamington	Baron Westerweller
Countess Karolyi.	Baroness Riedel	Baroness Hardenbrock	Lord Ribblesdale
Russian Ambassador	Baroness Lobell	Baroness Ittersum	Lord Suffield
French Ambassador	Count Schimmelpenninck	Madlle. Van de Poll	Major Werner
Countess Bylandt.	Baron Hadeln	Hofrath Mohlmann	Mr. Cockerell
Netherlands Minister.	Gentlemen Ushers	Equerry.	
Belgian Minister.	Lady Churchill	Sir F. Seymour	Lord Kensington
Portuguese Minister.	Baroness Grancy	Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe	Silver Stick
			Earl of Cork
Swedish Minister.	Sir Stafford Northcote	Hon. E. Paget	Lord Monson
Danish Secretary.	Lady Northcote	Hon. F. Drummond	Gold Stick
Earl Granville.	Sir R. A. Cross	Lady H. Gordon	Earl of Dalhousie
Countess Granville.	Lady B. Herbert	Lady Campbell	Lord A. Paget
Marquis of Salisbury.	Hon. S. Herbert	Sir A. Campbell	Hofrath Mannel
			Baron Both
Marchioness of Salisbury.	Hon. A. Liddell	Mrs. Kennard	Lord Sackville
Sir W. Harcourt.	Sir T. Martin	Mr. Kennard	Major Egerton
Lady Harcourt.	Mr. F. Knollys	Mr. Mildmay	General Gardiner
Mr. Chamberlain	Mayor of Windsor	Col. Hon. W. Carington	General Greville
Lord Harris.			
Lord Methuen.	Gentlemen Ushers		
Lord Rowton.			
Lord Chas. Fitzroy.	Mr. Shaw-Lefevre	Mr. A. J. Mundella	Mr. H. Fawcett

Admiral Capellen	Countess Breadalbane	Mistress of the Robes.	Lord Chancellor
Viscount Torrington	Earl of Rosslyn	Marquis of Londonderry.	Lady Selborne
Count du Monceau	Countess of Rosslyn	Marchioness of Londonderry.	Mr. Gladstone
Lord Thurlow	Countess Gleichen	Dow. Marchness of Ormond.	Mrs. Gladstone
Mr. Royle	Countess F. Gleichen	Earl of Crawford.	Earl Spencer
Captain Waller	Lady Waterpark	Countess of Crawford.	Countess Spencer
Hon. A. Yorke	Marchioness of Ely	Earl of Hardwicke.	Duke of Richmond
Mr. R. H. Collins	Baron Roggenbach	Countess of Hardwicke.	Duchess of Richmond
Sir D. Probyn	Miss Knollys	Count von Seckendorff.	Duchess of Wellington
Captain W. Campbell	Countess of Morton	Hon. Miss Thesiger.	Duke of Wellington
Colonel S. Clarke	Lord Colville	Baroness Pach.	Duke of Bedford
Equerry	Gentlemen Ushers		Duke of Norfolk
Earl of Breadalbane	Lady C. Cust	Mrs. A. Mills.	Duke of Argyll
Field Officer	Hon. Mrs. Monson	Lady S. Macnamara.	Duke of Portland
Sir J. Cowell			
Lord Carrington	Hon. Mrs. A. Egerton	Mr. S. Fitzgerald.	Vikar-ool-Oomra
Mr. H. D. Erskine	Dean of Christchrch	Count E. Gleichen.	Marquis of Hartington
Colonel Hon. C. H. Lindsay	Mrs. Liddell	Lord R. Gower	Lord Carlingford
Sir Henry Ponsonby	Lady Lindsay	Lord A. Campbell	Earl of Kimberley
Baron Röpert			
Garter	Sir R. Knightley	Sir G. Wolseley	Countess of Kimberley
Captain Winsloe	Lady Knightley	Gen. Herbert	Earl of Northbrook
Hon. D. J. Monson	Mr. W. Campbell	Gen. Whitmore	Mr. W. E. Forster
Colonel Gordon			
Major Collins	Madame d'Arcos	Sir E. S. Smyth	Mr. J. Bright
Hon. S. Ponsonby Fane	Mr. A. B. Mitford	Sir P. Grant	Mr. J. G. Dodson
			Mr. O. Morgan
Heralds		Gentlemen Ushers	Viscount Bridport
			Colonel Maude
The Sovereign's Stall	Earl of Fife	Lord Aveland	Sir H. Keppel

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS HELEN.

The Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont and the Princess Helen, their daughter, arrived in England on Tuesday. The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert left Flushing with their Serene Highnesses and suite at about half-past eight on Monday night, and rounded Garrison point at Sheerness about half-past seven on Tuesday morning. As the Royal yacht came abreast of the fort, the Hydra and the Penelope fired a Royal salute, the crew manning the yards of the latter ships. About a quarter-past 11 their Serene Highnesses landed, the Princess Helen of Waldeck, who was handed up the steps by Prince Christian, being the first to reach the platform, on which the Mayor and Corporation of Queenborough were standing ready to present an address.

The Princess, who had apparently listened with interest to the reading of this address, replied very earnestly:—"Mr. Mayor and gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for the hearty welcome you have given me to my new home. Thanks, many thanks, for your kindness." Prince Christian added a few words of acknowledgment on behalf of Prince Leopold, and, amid cheers, the Princess Helen moved towards the special train, bowing to the ladies and officers gathered on the pier. The princess, whose fresh, healthy colour on landing after a rather rough passage seemed to bespeak the good sailor, wore a dolman jacket of peacock blue silk, with ruching of salmon pink, a dress of blue, embroidered with gold, and a princess bonnet of black velvet, having a wreath of gold strawberries, with leaves of natural colour, and a bunch of pink roses for ornament. Her Serene Highness remained standing by the window of the Royal saloon carriage until the train started, and again bowed in recognition of the cheering with which she was followed as the train moved away. Leaving Queenborough at 11-30, the Royal train went on to Windsor. At all the railway stations on the route, although the rain, which held off until after the train started, fell heavily during the greater part of the journey, there were many people on the platforms waiting to get a glimpse of the Princess.

Windsor presented as gay an appearance in honour of the arrival of the Royal bride as could have been expected. The houses and shops along the route to the castle, which on this occasion embraced the whole length to the town, were decorated, some on an elaborate scale. The platform was crowded with as many spectators as the limited space would admit of, and the streets, especially in the neighbourhood were thronged by a crowd who for nearly an hour braved the pitiless rain. About a quarter past one o'clock Princess Christian drove to the station from Cumberland-lodge, followed by Prince Leopold, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Louise, who drove down to the station in an open carriage, and they were received with a salute, the band of the Life Guards, who wore their state dress, playing a bar of the National Anthem. Prince Leopold, the Duke of Connaught, and the Equerries in attendance wore the Windsor uniform. The waiting was not long. Almost punctually at the time appointed the train with the illustrious guests was signalled. Prince Leopold, who walked with a stick, at once came on to the platform with the other members of the Royal family who accompanied him. There was some little delay in brining the train to its position, so as to get the saloon opposite the waiting-room. The Princess was the first to alight, and was handed from the carriage by Prince Leopold. A hearty cheer was raised as he saluted her. The Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and the Hereditary Prince and Prince Frederick, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Princess Victoria, and Prince Christian followed. The Princes Helen having affectionately greeted the Royal Princesses, Prince Leopold introduced the Princess to the Mayor of Windsor, and the party then retired to the waiting-room prior to their departure for the castle. In the first carriage were the Princess Helen, the Princess of Waldeck, the Prince of Waldeck, and Prince Leopold. The rest of the Royal party followed. The *cortége* was preceded by an outrider and the advance party of the escort, the procession being closed by another party of Life Guards. The spectators along the route heartily cheered the Princess, who appeared to be greatly pleased at the reception accorded to her.

On Wednesday afternoon the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor attended at the castle, and presented an address to the Duke of Albany and Princess Helen on their approaching marriage, together with a handsome bracelet and a ring. Prince Leopold replied to the address as follows:—"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Princess Helen and myself, I return you my most cordial thanks for your congratulations on our approaching marriage, and for your kindly wishes for our happiness in the life that is before us. The Queen, my dear mother, will, I am sure, appreciate the devoted and loyal terms with which you allude to her wise and prosperous reign, and you may rely upon it that her children desire nothing more than to imitate the example which she has set them. The Princess accepts with gratitude the beautiful gifts which you have presented to her; we shall value them most highly, as a token of the regard which the inhabitants of the Royal borough of Windsor have manifested towards the members of the Royal family."

THE CEREMONY AT WINDSOR.

On Thursday Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany was married to Princess Helen of Waldeck, in the historic chapel of St. George, Windsor. The weather was delightfully fine, although the sky was somewhat cloudy during part of the morning. From a very early hour the town was astir, and workmen were busily engaged in completing the decorations, which consisted chiefly of flags and floral devices. Here and there were neat monograms, with the letters "L. H.," and often, especially in the Highstreet, were to be noticed the words, "God bless them both."

Within the castle walls the scene was pleasant, but quite. The lawns were fringed with groups of spectators, many of them gaily attired, while here and there a military uniform or a group of two or three trumpeters gave additional colour and brightness to the gathering. The decorations, as they appeared within the walls, were not altogether imposing, and looked to be the result of loyal efforts on the part of some of the juvenile inmates of the castle. This, at all events, was the case at some of the entrances, a small Union Jack and a banneret bearing the inscription. "Hail, wedded love," being the only decorations within Henry VIII.'s entrance, for instance. The south doorway of St. George's chapel was screened by a very rough canvas marquee, and within the famous temple there was at first nothing very specially imposing. There were no decorations of any kind. Down the west nave was a stretch of crimson carpet, flanked by a line of "beefeaters," with some six or eight gentlemen-at-arms with their glittering crimson and white plumes, and to the right of the entrance, by which the processions were expected, were four of the Royal trumpeters. It was not until the official, diplomatic, and other distinguished guests began to arrive that the scene began to present that magnificence for which St. George's chapel *en féte* is so famous. Among the first were Sir Richard Cross, the Duke of Argyil, and Sir Garnet Wolseley. Mr. Gladstone, in Court dress, was early on the scene, and held an animated conversation with Sir William Harcourt and Earl Spencer, to whom he transferred a red despatch-box with which he had come armed. Lieutenant-colonel Frederick Burnaby, Lord Strathnairn, Mr. Fawcett, Lady Rosslyn, the Austrian Ambassador, and his Countess, attracted general attention, as did also Mr. John Bright, conspicuous by his plain black velvet suit among the Court uniforms and gorgeous decorations of the company now beginning to grow too numerous to permit of a list being given. The Master of the Buckhounds, Lord Cork, was by general consent allowed to carry off the palm for a really handsome attire. All the Ministers present, except Mr. Bright, appeared in Court dress, Lord Hartington coming buttoned-up in an overcoat, which, however, he shortly doffed. As the hour for the starting of the processions drew near, the weather, which had been gloomy and threatening for some time, appeared to enter into the spirit of the morning's business, and the sun again spoke out, and sent a brilliant flood in upon the rich scene. Precisely at five minutes past 12 a trumpet blast sent a stir through the waiting assembly, now arranged in comfortable order, the less distinguished spectators, to the number of about 560, occupying seats right and left of the west nave, whil the rest passed on under the organ loft to the eastern portion of the chapel, leaving the broad carpeted floor of the western nave clear for the procession. The four trumpeters now gave a ringing blast, and the heavy curtains of the western door of the chapel were drawn apart.

ENTRY OF THE PROCESSIONS.

As the first procession entered, the midday sun shone forth and cast a briliant light upon the magnificent scene. The organ burst into a thundering "Festal March," by Sir G. Elvey, and for about five minutes a perfectly kaleidoscopic series of the most gorgeous combinations of colours, of glittering gems, nodding plumes, and flashing arms and accoutrements, presented a spectacle which few who saw it will ever forget. The very plainness of the building seemed to lend additional richness to the splendid procession. There were six carriages full of Ladies and Lords in Waiting. The seventh and four following ones contained members of the Royal family and Royal guests. These constituted the first procession, headed of the heralds, after whom came the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the spectators on either side bowing to her Grace, who continually returned the courtesy with the most majestic grace and dignity. In this procession were the Swedish Minister, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with whom was a child dressed in Scottish dress. To the stirring strains of the march the procession moved slowly up the nave, the rear being formed by a double line of the gentlemen-at-arms and the beefeaters with the three javelins. This guard escorted the Royal cavalcade till they reached the organ-loft, and then faced about and returned to the door. There was a short pause, and then another blast of trumpets announced the entrance of the Queen's procession. This, like the other, was headed by the heralds, after whom came various Court functionaries, including the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and Garter King-at-Arms. Her Majesty was dressed in a rich black satin dress, trimmed heavily with white lace. She wore a diamond necklace and earrings, and a small Imperial crown of diamonds and pearls, from which was pendant a veil of rich lace. Across her breast she wore the blue riband of the Order of Leopold, fastened with a magnificent diamond brooch. Her Majesty looked thoroughly well, and returned the bows of the spectators with smiling dignity. The Queen's train was borne by the Groom of the Robes and two Pages of Honour. Then followed the Princess Beatrice and a long succession of ladies, whose beauty and richness of attire, with their long trains of silks and satins and the most sumptuous velvets adorned with gems and jewels and flowers, combined to produce a wonderfully imposing cavalcade, which passed slowly along to a march by Handel. At a quarter past 12 the trumpeters announced the arrival of the bridegroom's procession, and the curtain parted and admitted a third company, all of whom where in the most brilliant coloured uniforms. Prince Lepold wore the uniform of some line regiment of infantry, and walked up with the aid of a stick, having the Prince of Wales (wearing the dress of a Field Marshal) on one side of him, and the Grand Duke of Hesse on the other. Another pause, and then came the flourish which announced the entrance of the bride, and a perceptible flutter of excitement ran through the assembled spectators as the curtain parted and the organ burst into the "Marche Nuptiale," by Gounod. The bride's procession was really a most charming spectacle. Princess Helen was supported by her father, Prince Waldeck, and the King of the Netherlands. She was attired in a white silk dress, with pearls and silk ruching to match. She wore a coronet of mignonette and white simple flowers, and her train was supported by her eight bridesmaids, Lady Mary Campbell, Lady Blanche Butler, Lady Feodore Yorke, Lady Florence Bootle-Wilbraham, Lady Ermyntrude Russell, Lady Alexandrine Vane Tempest, Lady Annie Lindsay, and Lady Florence Anson. The dresses worn by the bridesmaids were bodice, train, and paniers of pearl moire Francaise, the train being ridged with a Louis freize trimming of the same over a petticoat of white satin Duchesse, trimmed with pearl embroidery. The bride walked slowly up the nave, looking somewhat flushed, but evidently very calm and collected turning as she reached the entrance to the Inner chapel, and giving her bouquet and fan to one of her bridesmaids. The Princess then stood in front of the altar, where she was joined by the bridegroom, the Queen stepping forward and saluting the bride. Another outbreak of sunshine came streaming through the stained glass windows, flinging a perfect flood of the most vivid colour upon the white raiment of the bride and her train with the most charming effect, the whole interior of the inner chapel now presenting an appearance gorgeous in the extreme.

The service was of a very simple character, and was conducted wholly by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom, however, were clergy enough to fill the space inside the altar rail. The fair bride spoke her part of the service with a firm, clear voice, audible in every part of the inner chapel, Prince Leopold speaking in a more subdued tone. The only choral portion of the service was the singing by the choir of the Psalms to a chant in A, by Sir George Elvey. The conclusion of the ceremony was marked by a tremendons outburst from the organ, in the "Hallelujah Chorus," by Beethoven. The Benediction followed, and the bride and her husband advanced to her Majesty, who had been sitting as one of the company near the altar rail. Her Majesty kissed first her son and then her newly-acquired daughter twice, apparently with great feeling. Mendelsohn's "Wedding March" was by this time pouring forth, and the whole wedding party formed one long and superb procession, which moved back to the western entrance amid the crash of music, the joyous rattle of bells, and the hoarse thunder of cannon in the distance.

It was about 20 minutes past one o'clock before the Royal party left St. George's Chapel. As the bride and bridegroom emerged from the gateway on to the Castle hill the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and cheering was very great. The Princess smilingly responded. Prince Leopold, who sat on the left of his bride, also bowed repeatedly. The wedding carriage was followed by the procession of her Majesty; then followed the whole of the guests and suit in the reverse order to that in which they had gone to the Castle. After the last of the procession had passed away up the hill, the crowd gradually melted into the streets, where they took up positions to watch the return to the various guards of honour and their escorts to quarters.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany left Windsor castle for Claremont at a quarter-past four amidst a demonstration of popular goodwill and affection. A guard of honour of the Scots Guards was drawn up on the quadrangle, and the time stated the Royal pair left the grand entrance and entered on open travelling carriage drawn by four greys with postilions As the carriage drove off, followed by other carriages with the suit in attendance, and escorted by Life Guards, the band played, first the National Anthem, and then the Waldeck Hymn. A shower of rice accompanied the carriages, not only from the doors, but also through the town, where many of the inhabitants had provided themselves with this means of expressing hopes of the happiness of the bride and bridegroom.

Both the Prince and Princess looked exceedingly happy and smiling as they returned the salutes of the people.

A large number of her Majesty's guests left Windsor by special train in the afternoon, amongst them being many of the Ministers.

The town of Windsor was profusely illuminated at night, and the electric light was exhibited on the Round tower of the castle.

The Royal bridecake, which was made by Messrs. Bolland and Sons, of Chester, was built in three tiers. It rose from a gold stand to a height of 6ft., and weighed 2cwt. At the base were swans and dolphins swimming in imitation water. The first tier was ornamented with four medallion groups—Europe, Asia, Africa, America—separated by pillars on which were painted the lily upon satin. On the pillars were vases filled with flowers emblematic of the United Kingdom. Cupids, reading, supported a figure of Literature. The second tier was octagonal in form. Medallions bore the arms of England and Waldeck and the Royl monograms. On pillars were orange blossoms and trophies of love, and Cupids showered imitation water on flowers. The third tier bore a fountain with doves, encircled by ornamental pillars, festooned with wedding favours. The whole was surmounted by a vase containing a bouquet of flowers.

The Court Circular states that at the marriage the Queen wore a dress and train of black satin embroided with black and white chenille and pearls, and a skirt and bodice trimmed with Honiton lace worn by her Majesty at her marriage. Head-dress—Her Majesty's wedding veil of Honiton lace surmounted by the Royal crown in diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and earings of large diamonds, the Koh-i-noor as a brooch, the Ribond and Star of the Order of the Garter, and the Orders of Victoria and Albert and the Star of India. Princess Beatrice wore a train and bodice of Pompadore satin trimmed with shaded roses, and a skirt of Argenton lace over salmon-coloured satin. Head-dress—feathers, veil, and diamond bees. Ornaments—diamonds. Orders—Riband and Star of St. Catherine of Russia, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

The Royal wedding was celebrated in various ways throughout the country. In London, Edinburgh, Dover, Jersey, and Southampton, Royal salutes were fired. At Liverpool there was a liberal show of bunting in the river and the docks, the steamers belonging to the principal Atlantic lines being decked with flags. The cathedral bells were rung at Durham, and there were merry peals from numerous churches elsewhere. At Cowes the rejoicings took the form of a dinner to 250 aged persons in the assembly rooms.

THE PRINCE OF WALDECK.

George Victor, Prince of Waldeck, claims descent from Hermann, or Arminius. The genealogy he makes out is accepted by those of his countrymen who attach importance to hoary family trees. A few days ago a German official of high standing was asked if the Duke of Albany's father-in-law that is to be was not poor, and a Prince of small account in the empire? "He has been often in straits for money," was the answer, "though now in fairly easy circumstances. Where he has undoubted superiority" (and here the voice expressed reverential feeling) "is in the antiquity of his blood. The Guelphs and Saxe-Coburgs are, compared to him upstarts." Nevertheless, left-handed marriages have been so numerous in the house of Waldeck, that one might as well attempt to count the posterity of Arminius as of Abraham. A first cousin of the reigning Prince is the husband of a daughter of Parson Gage, of the wind-swept isle of Rathlin. Another cousin, Eric, took for his morganatic wife Fraulein Mary Falkener.

George Victor is not only Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, but Count of Hoheneck, of Rappolstein, and Geroldseck—not Geroldstein. Proclaimed by heralds, these sonorous titles would have a fine effect. But they are mere empty sound. One vainly seeks in guide-books for the counties which figure in the parchments of H.S.H. Bædeker ignores Arolsen, in which he is wrong. This residential town is pretty and scattered. It has over 2,000 inhabitants, and is well nigh composed of detached villas. The Schloss is the Chatsworth of that part of Germany, less the greenhouses and exquisitely kept gardens. It was erected when the Princes and Princelings of Germany were creating for themselves minor Versailles. Before it was built, the Counts of Waldeck, who became Princes more recently, lived in a fine old castle, perched up high upon a mountain side. Occupying a strong military position, it was fought for during the Thirty Years' War, and was often garrisoned by Swedish troops. But for the outlay of money on the new residence, the Princes of Waldeck would have been able to cope with the Princes of Lippe-Detmold in liberality to their subjects. There are no taxes to signify in the States of Lippe-Detmold. The Sovereign whose domain nearly extends over all his Principality bears the charges of the civil and military services. But his ancestors were not in the eighteenth century bitten with the Versailles fever; they were satisfied with the old Schloss, which was last modernised when Hampton Court was new.

Men who have been almost entirely reared by women are either self-assertive and domineering, or gentle. The Prince of Waldeck is the latter. He is not distinguished in any art or science, but might have been if he had been in his youth knocked about in a public school, and then sent to a university. Being an only son, he was coddled by his mother and his two sisters. In no part of Germany could manly tastes in a boy be cultivated under more favourable circumstances than in Waldeck-Pyrmont. That principality is a land of forest, mountain, babbling brooks, and fast-flowing streams and rivers, in which fish are lively. The poor young hereditary Prince, who was naturally a tranquil dreamer, ought to have been sent tramping over hill and dale with a Jäger. He was kept under an old ennobled house steward and a nursery governess, with only his two sisters for companions. They petted and did their best to spoil him. It is a wonder he did not grow up a provincial fop. So far from being one, he is negligent about his person, and never knows how he is dressed. When his daughters were little, he used to let them climb upon him with dirty shoes, and did not mind the footmarks they left. His Serene Highness would be quite capable, if left to himself, of wearing at parade his General's full-dress uniform coat and casque and a pair of shepherds' plaid trousers.

George Victor at the time he was in his sisters' hands was a good kind of a youth, with a prodigious memory. The chaplain found him a docile catechuman. He had a solid, but not a vigorous, mind. When he was thirteen, he lost his father. The Dowager Princess became Regent. She was of the same Anhalt stock as Catherine II. of Russia, had active and economic habits, and carefully nursed the minor's fortune. She married off rapidly the two daughters. Her next stroke of business was to send George Victor overto Cassel to finish his education. When there, hewent frequently, over to Wiesbaden, and became very intimate with the Nassau family. The Duke had three very accomplished sisters. They were tall, fair, handsome, and had taken a good French polish, for Wiesbaden is the most Frenchified place in Germany. "Le Code Civil" being in force there, a handsome portion awaited each of them. George Victor became enamoured of the second, and courted her from the time he was first acquainted with her until he had come of age. When they got married, Sophie, the youngest, who is now Queen of Sweden, was often sent to accompany them in their walks, and used to linger behind to pick daisies.

The young couple went to live at Arolsen, under the eye of the Dowager Princess. They had a large house to keep up, and their means were limited. There was plenty of timber in the Principality, but the rivers were not large enough to float it to the Rhine; the roads were bad, and there were no railways. There was a never-ceasing and silent struggle between the Prince and his subjects. He wanted to make them bear the expenses of the Government. His theory was that the Crown lands were for his exclusive use and benefit. Like ill-fed and jaded horses, they did not kick, but sank down, and suffered the tax-collector to do his worst. When they had enough of pumpernickel to eat, they reckoned themselves happy, and did not grumble because there was no cheese. If the Prince had been rich enough to preserve his woods effectually, the hill population of his State must have sunk to as low a state of physical degradation as the Australian savage. Poaching was their salvation. The upshot of the silent struggle was that George Victor had himself to maintain the civil and military services. The latter did not involve heavy charges, for there was about a quarter of a regiment, with a Colonel, Major, Captain, and Lieutenant. The Colonel was also aide-de-camp to the Prince. Privates had a busy time enough. They mounted guard at the Schloss, and had to scour the woods for poachers. In the way of a civil service, there were a couple of Judges, a Seneschal, a Parliament which consumed a great deal of beer and tobacco, a Land Director who was at once Home Secretary, general bailiff, tax assessor, and tax collector-in-chief and a Foreign Secretary who had nothing to do but attend to the polite correspondence of the Princess. Besides these officials there were a few valuators, surveyors, and foresters who helped to eat into the revenues of the Prince. What rendered the situation more tense was the successive births of five girls. The hereditary Prince arrived late. If he had been a daughter, the Principality would have gone to the husband of Dona Gage.

At Pyrmont, where the Prince and Princess of Waldeck reside in summer, they are more comfortable than at Arolsen. They are not expected to keep up at the former place any kind of state, although the Schloss is large and handsome. Pyrmont is not so inaccessible as the seat of the Ducal Government, which in snowy weather is isolated from the other capitals of Germany, and in fine weather is a long ride by

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on 27 June, 2017

diligence from either Hanover or Cassel. His Serene Highness is the proprietor of the Pyrmont Kursaal baths, Caffe-Haus, and Krone Hotel. There used to be in the public ball-rooms (which he also owns) gambling tables for the rich visitors, and in the Caffe-Haus others for a more vulgar class. It would be interesting to know how H.S.H. was impressed by the news that her Majesty, when at Mentone, refused to accept a bouquet sent her by the Administration of Monaco. No Benazet or Blanc farmed the Pyrmont tables. They were under the stewardship of an agent, who settled up with His Serene Highness every week. If a roaring business was not done, it was because the Prince was not enterprising. One of the advantages of Pyrmont to the reigning family, after the elder daughters had grown up, was the facility for seeing plenty of company, without the necessity for being hospitable. At Arolsen they had to bed and board grand visitors. There was plenty of room, no doubt, but the attendants of the guests used to look down upon their masters and mistresses, host and hostess, and stir up discontent in the servants' hall. Pampered menials, like many of their betters, only respect the power of the purse. The legends attached to the hosts in the grand hall, from which arises a double semi-circular staircase, were Greek to abigails who had been brought up in Paris.

The first of the Prince's daughters who went off was Georgine, the second born. She made a conquest of the heir presumptive, who is virtually heir apparent to the crown of Wurtemburg. The eldest was in love with the Prince of Benthiem, for whom she refused the King of Holland. Her father insisted upon his wife not driving the girl into a match from which she recoiled. Emma, who is lymphatic, but intelligent, had no objection to take the rejected Monarch. She was tried, as she put it, of being a Sleeping Beauty in the Wood—*i.e.*, slow Arolsen—of cheese-paring economy, and of having to kotoo to grand relations. There was a great deal of wire-pulling on the part of the Princess of Waldeck to draw the Duke of Albany into the groove in which it is now his supreme happiness to move. Apart from his extreme delicacy, the Queen's youngest son is held by his bride's family to be an excellent match. He is to eventually have the fee simple of Claremont, because named after the Queen's uncle, and her Majesty intends to give him a handsome fortune. She shows a disposition to be generous to a young and blooming Princess who is satisfied to be the nurse-wife of her favourite son.

Unknown to himself, George Victor is a philosopher, taking the world as he finds it. His wife is just the contrary, and essentially practical, although the authoress of a work of fiction of an extremely romantic character, which appeared eighteen or nineteen years ago in Hanover. She has been upper governess to her daughters, who are accomplished painters, musicians, actresses, linguists, and as deft in using the needle as our Princess Christian. Their growth and development have been in all respects healthy, and they are simple and good' as well as charming. Perhaps it was an advantage to them to be relatively poor, and yet to feel that in virtue of decent from Hermann they were better than those who are officially the best in Germany.

The events of 1866 were to the Prince of Waldeck a severe blow. Adolphus of Nassau, his brother-in-law, and the gaming-tables were swept off by them. However, there was a silver lining to the dark cloud. Prussia offered to assess and gather in the taxes in Waldeck-Pyrmont, and to transact all the public business. George Victor put his dignity in his pocket, and hastened to sign the pact which left him the full enjoyment of the Crown lands, with sovereign immunity from imposts. On finding, however, to what a low depth of poverty the Waldeckers had fallen, Prince Bismarck threw out hints that, to be able to administer without fiscal oppression, he should either require the Crown domain, on which a charge of an hereditary annuity for the Prince could be made, or a part of them without any charge. If not, he would like to wash his hands of the whole thing. It is to pacify Bismarck that a Seneschal has been sent to Berlin. The Waldeck family would like things to remain as they are. No wonder. When the Prince both reigned and governed, his income scarcely exceeded that of an upper clerk in the Foreign Office. Under the new *régime*, he is more than comfortable. As thrift is the rule at Arolsen, and the habit also, he may, if not forced again to govern, amass in his old age a large fortune.—*Truth.*

THE LAND LEAGUE'S BILL.

MR. REDMOND'S Bill for amending the Irish Land Act proposes that, where an application is made to the Court for a "fair rent" to be determined, the judicial rent shall date from the rent day succeeding the date of the application; and that pending the fixing of the fair rent all proceeding to enforce the payment of rent accruing shall be stayed on the tenant's paying a sum fixed by the Court, but not exceeding the annual valuation. With regard to tenants' improvements, for which no rent is to be allowed, they are made to include any work or agricultnral operation which adds to the letting value of the holding, or any expenditure of labour or capital on a holding which adds to the letting value. And in fixing a fair rent the Court is directed to estimate the increase in the letting value resulting from the improvements of the tenant or his predecessors that have not been compensated. And the enjoyment of the improvements or the forbearance of the landlord to charge an increased rent in respect of them or to evict is not of itself to be considered a compensation. And all improvements are to be deemed to have been made by the tenant until the contrary is proved. Moreover, in future "statutory terms" the judicial rent in not to exceed that of the preceding one, save in respect of capital expended by the landlord, or unless the holding has, independently of any tenants' improvements, increased in value since the commencement of the preceding statutory term. The term "predecessors in occupancy" is to be substituted in the Land Act for "predecessors in title," where the Court thinks it just. The Bill also enables an occupying tenant holding under a lease to apply to the Court for a "fair rent" to be determined. With regard to rent in arrear, the Bill provides for a grant being made by the Land Commission out of the Irish Church funds to the landlord of a sum not greater than a year's rent, or half the antecedent arrears where the tenant pays or compounds for the year's rent payable up to the 22nd of August last and is unable to pay the arrears, and, thereupon, all arrears would be released. This provision applies only where the valuation of the holding is less than £30 a year. The Bill also makes it the full amount of the purchase money that may be advanced by the Commission to tenants purchasing their holdings. Where the valuation does not exceed £30, the mode of repaying the advance is changed from an annuity of £5 per cent. for 35 years to £3 16s. for 52 years. The technical expression, "present tenancies," is made to extend to all those created before the 1st of January, 1886. The Bill would also make the Land Act applicable to "town-parks," and would repeal the provision which enables a price to be fixed at which a tenancy, not subject to tenant-right, may be purchased by the landlord in case the tenant intends to sell. Among the names that appear on the back of the Bill is that of Mr. Parnell.

THE House of Commons was engaged all the afternoon on April 26 in a discussion on the Bill for the amendment of the Irish Land Act, brought forward by the members of Mr. Parnell's party. The second reading was moved by

Mr Redmond, who explained its principal provisions. After touching on some minor points, Mr. Redmond presented the Bill as the only mode by which, in the opinion of the "Irish Parliamentary party," peace and order could be restored to Ireland and the final solution of the Land question secured,

Mr. Gladstone, who rose at once, commenced his speech by a recognition of the moderate and practical tone of Mr. Redmond's speech, and welcomed the Bill as an authentic expression of the desire of Mr. Redmond's party to make the working of the Land Act an effectual security for the peace of the country. Dividing the Bill into four heads—Arrears, Purchase Clauses, Leases, and Improvements—he said the Government could not support the second reading, because they still thought, as when they opposed the Lords' Committee, that the Tenure Clauses, of the Land Act ought not at present to be reopened and disturbed. The great Irish question naturally divided itself at the present moment under three heads—the questions of tenure involved in this Bill, the Purchase Clauses, and the direct proposals the Government might feel it their duty to make for the preservation of peace and order in Ireland. Into the last two Mr. Gladstone said he would not enter on the present occasion, and as to the Purchase Clauses he reminded the House that a notice had been given for next week leading to the anticipation that proposals of importance would be made, which ought not to be prejudiced, by a premature discussion. But as to the Tenure Clauses of the Bill, considering the delicacy of the questions involved, and the gravity of the interests involved the Government did not feel justified in reopening the question. On the point of improvements the Government admitted that in some respects the recent judgment of "Adams *v.* Dunseath" did not correspond with the intentions of Parliament, but the scope of the discrepancy was not so great as to justify an immediate reopening of the question without further experience. As to leases, he did not deny that there was much plausibility in the contention that tenants might have suffered from abuse of the Act of 1870; but the evident intention of the promoters of this Bill was that tenants under lease should have the same power as yearly tenants of being released from their covenants as to rent, and the Government was not prepared to interfere with these covenants. With regard to arrears, though the Act had not been without utility, he was bound to admit that it had not had the operation expected from it, and the Government was prepared to recognize the duty of legislating at an early period on a basis which should be at once impartial, in accordance with public opinion in Ireland and also effectual. As to whether the proposal should be voluntary or compulsory, the Government desired to be guided as to Irish opinion, and they invited discussion which would give them light and aid; but, commenting on the clause in the Bill, he admitted that for a compulsory clause it was carefully drawn. No doubt, many Irish landlords of influence were in favour of a compulsory clause, and if the plan was to be compulsory he approved of the advance being a gift and not a loan and of the Church surplus being resorted to, though he pointed out that it might not prove sufficient and it might be necessary to call the British Exchequer in aid. With regard to the Bill generally, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped it might be regarded as a gleam of light on a horizon long dark, for though he had confidence in the strength of the country to vindicate its rule, yet the compulsory government of any portion of the Empire was alien to public opinion, and any sign of returning peace and concord should be gladly welcomed.

Mr. Healy remarked that the regret with which the Irish members had heard the refusal of the Government to assent to the second reading would be mitigated by the tone in which Mr. Gladstone had spoken on the question of arrears. Especially, however, he regretted that the Government would not deal with the question of improvements. He insisted strongly also on the provision that the reduction of rent should date from the application to the Court and that proceedings should be stayed in the meanwhile, and in response to Mr. Gladstone's recognition of the moderation of the measure, he warned the House that it was the very smallest the Irish members would propose.

Mr. O'Shea expressed his approval of Mr. Gladstone's declaration as to arrears, but hoped that he would reconsider his attitude on the other points; and Mr. Macfarlane, in the same strain, urged that the arrears proposed should embrace all the tenants who had been evicted since the passing of the Act.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice was of opinion that whatever was done about arrears should be compulsory, and he agreed that something should be done; but he recognized that after the fulness with which all these questions had been discussed last year, the Government was justified in declining to reopen them now. Some expressions of dissent from gentlemen below the gangway on his own side drew from the noble lord a strong protest that he would prefer the repeal of the Union to seeing Ireland, the sport of Radical party, which he asserted, had been the chief offender in making Ireland the battle-ground of party.

Mr. Seaton said that question of improvements demanded immediate attention, for the rulings the Sub-Commissioners and the decisions of the Appeal Court had confiscated not only the tenant improvements, but the good will, and he took very little comfort from the Prime Minister's vague and carefully-hedged declarations in regard to arrears.

Mr. Gibson remarked that, considering the anticipations which had been excited and that none of the topics were new, the statement of the Prime Minister was exceedingly vague and disappointing. The House had certainly a right to expect from him some more definite opinion that a mere request for light and aid, and in the circumstances of Ireland a policy of caution and reticence was the worst of all. Either the Prime Minister should have acquiesced in the interpretation put on the law by the Courts, or he should at once have intimated his intention to bring in a Bill to alter the law as declared. He hoped that the Government would be resolute in the restoration of law and order, and then peace, contentment, and in time loyalty would follow.

Mr. Forster repeated that the Government did mean to deal with the question of arrears, though in the present state of public business it was impossible to fix a day.

Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Henry spoke, reiterating Mr. Shaw's desire for concerted action between all sections of the Irish members. The debate was then adjourned.

CANADA AND IRELAND.

IN the Dominion House of Commons, on the 21st April, Mr. Costigan, a Conservation, moved as an amendment to the motion to go into Committee of Supply, that an address should be presented to the Queen praying that a form of Self-government should be granted to Ireland similar to that enjoyed by Cadada, and that clemency should be extended to the political prisoners in Ireland. Mr. Blake, the leader of the Opposition, spoke strongly in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, also supported the resolution proposed by Mr. Costigan, which was unanimously adopted. Sir John Macdonald stated that he would see that the necessary steps were taken to have the address prepared with all proper form, in order that it might be sent to the Senate for concurrence. At the evening sitting Mr. Blake introduced a motion expressing desirability of Canada negotiating direct with foreign States for the conclusion of commercial treaties between them and the Dominion. Mr. Blake contended that Canada should be allowed to make her own trade arrangements, and thought that British diplomacy so far as regarded Canada was a mistake. Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, declared, in reply, that the present system was the best, as under it treaties in which Canada was interested were enforced by the power of England. Several members spoke in favour of Canadian independence, and the debate lasted until two o'clock in the morning, when the House divided, and Mr. Blake's motion was negatived by 104 against 58 votes.

A telegram from Ottawa, dated April 27, states:—The Senate has adopted the address to the Queen on the Irish question previously passed by the Dominion House of Commons.

AMERICAN AGITATION ABOUT THE IMPRISONED SUSPECTS.

A TELEGRAM to *The Times*, from Philadelphia, April 6th, states:—In the House, during the debate on the subject of the imprisoned American suspects in Ireland last night, Mr. Robinson made a wild speech, saying that Minister Lowell's recall was advisable, and also war with England if she refused to comply with the American demands. Mr. Cox (New York) said that it was not the policy of Congress to ask Mr. Lowell to beg Lord Granville in honeyed phrases to "release our citizens," but to demand it in the name of 50 millons of people as the right of our citizens. Mr. Orth, (Republican Indiana) representing the Foreign Affairs Committee, said that this was one of the most delicate questions which had ever come before Congress. He had sympathy with the Irsh people—with all peoples deprived of their rights—but there was a great difference between sympathy and duty. This Government, in view of its treaty obligations, could not apply its sympathy to foment trouble in a neighbouring country. American citizenship should be used as a shield, not as a sword. He defended the Foreign Committee from the adverse criticism passed on their action. They and the President had all acted for the best, and realized that the question was one of the most intricate and delicate which had entered into American diplomacy since the close of the war. To show the importance of the House having full information before acting, Mr. Orth declared that M'Emery, one of the men included in Mr. Robinson's resolution, was not an American citizen, and that another, Mahoney, when arrested, was holding an office in Great Britain. The House was thus asked to demand the release of men not American citizens. If this resolution were taken from the Committee, it would be against the Committee's unanimous judgment. Peter Deuster, of Wisconsin, Democrat member of the Foreign Committee, and of German birth, after speaking of his desire to protect naturalized citizens, said he knew that the Committee was not in fault. The State Department realized the importance of the question, whether the House did or not. He was accredited with no confidential authority, but he could imagine a party in England, watching every movement of Mr. Gladstone's Government, which would be only too glad, on the pretence of undue partiality shown to American citizens, to move a vote of want of confidence in order to upset Mr. Gladstone's efforts. It was barely possible that Mr. Gladstone's Government was between the devil and the deep sea on this question. There might be a party in England desirous to crush Ireland under the hoof of a relentless war, and it was well to pause and consider whether this was the proper time to vote a resolution of demand or defiance to the British Government. Negotiations were continuing by cable, and if the House would forbear until even next week, the Committee hoped to be able to report back the resolution with the intelligence that all American prisoners had been released. But now it was proposed to discharge the Committee and slap England in the face. "Is it wise to do this in the present state of the negotiations? There is no party difference about the practical point of releasing Americans. Sympathy with Ireland belongs to no party." Mr. Deuster paid a high tribute to Ireland, which the House applauded. He concluded by saying, "While we cherish this feeling, we do not rebuke England, but simply register a hope that under just laws, humanely administered and willingly obeyed, the peace and prosperity now brooding over England may also shed their benign influence over the happy Emerald Isle." (Cheers). Mr. Blunt, Democrat (Georgia), opposed Mr. Robinson's resolution, because it presented a question which might involve this country in a tremendous conflict with England. He presumed that if the President made a prompt demand the gentlemen now criticizing the Committee were prepared to stand by him in that demand, and also to stand by Mr. Robinson when he said, "If the demand be declined, I mean war." This was a matter between two of the greatest nations of the globe. "If war comes between them it will be no child's play." This generation knew what war meant. The American people did not want it unless on just grounds; but if a demand were made in good faith he trusted there would be no retrocession; and that the United States would not make itself contemptible by empty boasting. He also defended the Committee's action. Mr. Wilson, Democrat (West Virginia), spoke in a similar vein. Mr. Robinson, finding himself practically unsupported, withdrew his resolution, which ordered the President to demand the release of American citizens. Mr. Cox after criticizing Mr. Deuster for, as he described it, eulogizing the Gladstone Government, offered a resolution asking the President "to communicate any additional information on the subject, and also to continue his efforts for the prompt release or trial of any American citizen who may now remain unjustly imprisoned in Ireland." The House adopted the resolution without a division.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BUDGET SPEECH.

IN the House of Commons on April 24th.

Mr. Gladstone made his Financial Statement. At the outset he described the general financial situation as one of growing expenditure and sluggish revenue, for though employment was active and trade not unsatisfactory, the recovery of the revenue had been slow and languid. The expenditure of last year, estimated at £86,190,000, had actually been £85,472,000, being a reduction of £718,000, which, compared with the expenditure of 1880-81, showed an augmentation of £2,365,000. Examining the details of these totals, he showed that, while the special war charges in 1880-81 were £2,347,000, in the last year, including the Transvaal war charges, they amounted to £3,842,000. Comparing the expenditure with the revenue of the year—£85,822,000—there is left a surplus of £350, 000. Comparing the estimate with the actual Revenue, he showed that while most of the items of the Revenue from taxes, with the exception of the income-tax, had fallen under the estimate, the revenue from the other sources, such as the Post Office, had risen from £13,890,000 to £14,365,000, and that the total actual revenue exceeded the estimate by £722,000. Reviewing the operation of the changes introduced last year, he intimated that he did not intend to make any further proposals in regard to silver plate, and as to the Death Duties, he said that, estimated at £390,000, they had only produced £305,000, owing, as was said, to the exceptional mildness of the season. Into the results of the conversion of the malt-tax into a beer duty Mr. Gladstone went at some length, showing that the estimate of £8,800,000 has sunk to an actual yield of £8,580,000, which is £92,000 less than the average yield of the last six years of the malt-tax. He did not admit that this was owing to the beer duty having been placed too high, and though the Revenue officials attributed a portion of the collapse to the diminished wages of the people, he held that it might be traced to an improvement in their habits and to an increase in the number of coffee-houses. This view of the question Mr. Gladstone discussed in much detail, and to illustrate the asserted decline in the drink Revenue he relied mainly on the fact that the total alcoholic Revenue which in 1874-5 had increased to £31,000,000 from £23,000,000 in 1867-8, had fallen back to £28,444,000 in 1881-2; and he mentioned also that the Wine Duties had fallen from £171,000 in 1874 to £136,000 in 1881. Among other figures he adduced the gradual rise from 1867-8 to 1874 in the proportions of what he called the alcoholic and non-alcoholic branches of the revenue and its sudden fall during the last three years. In 1867 we raised 37½ per cent of our revenue from alcohol, in 1874 51 per cent., but in the last year the percentage had sunk to 46½. Another fact dwelt on was the increase in the tea duties, and though the coffee and chicory duties had not increased he thought adulteration had something to do with it. To meet this, he mentioned that a Resolution would be introduced prohibiting mixture with other articles besides chicory. He traced also in the increased savings of the people further evidence of diminished drinking, and he mentioned that during the last year the savings bank depositors had intrusted to the Government for investment no less then £3,189,000. With regard to the operations on the Debt, he showed that whereas on March 31,1881, the total amount, including the value of the savings bank deficiency, for which the State was responsible was £770,325,000, on March 31 this year it was £763,166,000, showing that a reduction of £7,159,000 had been effected on all kinds of Debt. On this branch of the subject he mentioned that if the state of Parliamentary business permitted, but not otherwise, he would renew his proposal for converting a portion of the Debt by annuities. Passing to the finances of the coming years he thus estimated the expenditure: Charges for debt of all kinds at £31,414,672; Army, £15,458,100; home charges for India Army, £1,100,000; grant in aid of Afghan war, £500,000; Navy, £10,482,201; Civil Services, £16,502,729; Customs and Inland Revenue, £2,900,977; Post Office, £3,743,000; Telegraph Services, £1,435,298; Packet Service £710,514, making a total in round numbers of £84,250,000. In addition to this there are extra items which bring the total expenditure up to £ 84,630,000, such as £180,000 for extra allowances to the Irish constabulary, £100,000 for the conveyance of prisoners under the Prisons Act, and a grant for Cyprus of £90,000. Bearing in mind the new form in which the Army and Navy accounts are now presented, taking credit for all extra receipts, the real reduction in the Estimates is only £750,000. But as the Estimates are this year relieved of £2,250,000 of war charges there may be said to be an increase of ordinary charges amounting to £1,500,000. In this the increased cost of governing Ireland stands for £430,000. Post Office charges also figure in it, but a third of it is undoubtedly connected with the Army and Navy, the change in our armaments, increased shipbuilding, and other such items. Mr. Gladstone said he did not view this increase with complacency; he hoped it might be got rid of, and he regretted that there did not seem as strong a desire in the country as formerly for the restriction of expenditure. Nor was he altogether satisfied with the present system of framing the estimates, on the entire responsibility of the Government, and without any responsibility on the part of the House, though at present he was not prepared with any definite conclusion. Passing next to the Revenue, he estimated the taxes, including Customs, Excise, Income-tax, and Stamps, at £69,850,000, and other sources of revenue—Post Office, Telegraphs, Interest on Advances, &c.—at £14,595,000, making a total of £84,445,000. There are also extraordinary items on this side of the account such as £150,000 from the Cape and £250,000 from Natal on account of the South African wars, and a sum of £90,000 (of which half goes to France) stopped from the Cyprus tribute to make good our payments on the Guaranteed Loan. These bring the total revenue up to £84,935,000 which, contrasted with the expenditure of £84,630,000, leaves a surplus of £305,000. With this small balance he said it would be perfectly possible to go on without new taxation but for the pledges which had been given that something should be done for relief of local taxation, and especially in reference to the highway rates. Originally he had hoped to make the Ministerial proposals on this head part of a comprehensive scheme for the reform of local government, but he was no longer able to cherish that idea, and the Government no longer expected to be able to introduce a County Government Bill. What he proposed, therefore, was to ask the House for some £250,000, which would enable the Government to meet the obligation they had undertaken in regard to the highway rates, and the most convenient mode of doing this would be by a moderate addition to the carriage duty. By increasing the two guineas duty upon four-wheeled carriages to three guineas and the 15s. duty on two-wheeled carriages to 21s., he estimated that a sum of £217,000 would be obtained, which would be available for the proposals to be made hereafter by Mr. Dodson. This would raise the original surplus to £562,000. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone, who spoke a little over two hours, said he should propose to go on as rapidly as possible with the Resolution and the subsequent stages of the Bill.

Sir S. Northcote was of opinion that this would be the most convenient course; and after the usual desultory discussion, the usual resolutions were agreed to.

EXECUTION OF LAMSON.

THE following letter was received by Mr. A. W. Mills, Dr. Lamson's solicitor, on Wednesday (April 26):—

"Whitehall, April 26th.—I am directed by Secretary Sir William Vernon Harcourt to acquaint you that he has considered the affidavits and declarations forwarded by you respecting the case of George H. Lamson, and regrets that he can find in them no sufficient ground for advising an interference with the sentence of the law.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, A. F. O. LIDDELL."

GEORGE HENRY LAMSON was executed at Wandsworth Gaol on April 28 for the murder of his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John, at Wimbledon, on the 3rd of December last. As early as six o'clock a number of persons, undeterred by the heavy rain, had collected in the neighbourhood of the prison, but there was nothing to indicate that anything of an extraordinary nature was taking place. The representatives of the Press who had obtained permission to witness the carrying out of the sentence were admitted to the prison shortly after eight o'clock. At a quarter to nine the first stroke of the condemned man's funeral bell rang out ominously, the sound reaching Lamson in his cell as he was engaged in prayer with the chaplain, and as the import of the knell dawned upon him he gave a frightened start. Precisely at nine o'clock the condemned man left his cell, a procession being formed by the Deputy Governor (Captain Pennethorne), the chaplain (the Rev. Mr. Gilbert), and two warders; then came two more warders, one on either side of the prisoner, with Marwood walking behind. Lamson was led from his cell near the central portion of the building, along the main corridor, thence out by a small side door, and down a flight of fourteen steps into the north-east prison yard. He walked with a certain steadiness, but two warders assisted him somewhat on his way. On emerging from the doorway into the open air the condemned man looked about him. The rain was falling heavily, but he turned his face skywards, and then gazed steadily about him. Descending the stairway, he walked through the gateway, where Marwood came up to the condemned man. The pinioning-straps were here put on, and took a minute or so to adjust, the executioner being assisted in his work by two warders. The unfortunate man bore the ordeal uncommonly well, looking around to see what was being done. The straps having been secured, the melancholy procession again started on his way to the scaffold, which was about thirty yards off, but placed in an angle of the yard, and concealed from the view of the prisoner. On the procession moving, the chaplain began reading the Burial Service in a low and somewhat hurried voice. Lamson made no response, and indeed seemed at times to pay more attention to the attendant group of people than to the solemn service in progress. On reaching the scaffold, which was in a shed, under cover, Lamson stopped and took leave of the chaplain, shaking hands with him, and evidently with considerable effort said "Good-bye" in a firm voice. Marwood then led his victim immediately under the drop, and put on the white cap. As the executioner was drawing this over his head the unhappy man was observed to close his eyes and his body swayed to and fro, as if his nerves had at length failed him. In a minute more the fatal bolt was pulled and the convict was shot into eternity. He died without a struggle, hardly a movement of a muscle taking place, the neck apparently being broken.

The chaplain continued reading after the body fell, and concluded by repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The following letter was written by the prisoner after the interview with his wife. It is addressed to a gentleman who has shown great interest in his fate:—"Wandsworth Prison, April 27.—My dear Mr.——,—I feel it my duty to you and all my friends, and especially to my own family and relations, to say a few words in these my last hours upon earth in reference to the offence for which I am condemned to forfeit my life so shortly. I have told you much and endeavoured to make clear to you my own impressions and ideas as to my mental and moral condition for a long time previous to the act for which I am sentenced to death. The news of my brother-in-laws death, roused me as from a species of cloud; then came my long period of imprisonment at Clerkenwell; and while there necessarily the total deprivation of the drug I had so long been accustomed to. With great mental and physical suffering was the weaning accomplished leaving, however, strongly perceptible results. Then the fearful ordeal of the trial, the awful shock of the sentence, and then the sojourn in the condemned room here face to face with death, cleared away all clouds from my mind, and now, gazing back into the mists of the past, I believe I can truly and solemnly say, as only can be said under my present conditions, that in my right and normal state of mind the compassing and committing such a crime as that for which I now must die would have been utterly and absolutely impossible and altogether foreign to my whole nature and instincts. Subject to mental disturbances from slight causes from my earliest years, with a brain easily affected, the use or abuse of morphia and sedatives and narcotics made a ready physical, mental, and moral victim of me. I earnestly pray Almighty God to pardon my yielding to such habits, and trust they may be an awful warning to others similarly tempted and assailed, seeing to what indescribably fearful consequences they have led in my case. I earnestly thank you and all my friends for efforts and prayers to obtain mercy for me, and, although ineffectual, you may have the great satisfaction of knowing from me that they were based upon tenable and honest grounds and foundation. Believe me me, dear Mr.——, with sincerest gratitude and true friendship and regard, most faithfully yours.

"GEO. H. LAMSON."

In addition to this letter, Lamson, yesterday, in the presence of the deputy governor of the prison, Captain L. P. Pennethone, and the chaplain, wrote a definite confession that he administered poison to Percy Malcolm John with intent to take his life. He emphatically denies having been at all implicated in the death of Hubert John, who died in the prisoner's house at Rotherfield. The confession was signed by Lamson, and attested by the deputy-governor and chaplain. The *Central News* says that the confession was only an oral one, and the condemned man did not place the record of his crime in writing.

The *New York World* affects to be very angry at the refusal of the Home Secretary to reprieve Lamson, and says that it is impossible that Sir W. Harcourt had time to properly consider the American evidence, and that the American people hold Mr. Gladstone responsible for the headlong judicial murder of an American. "We heard," it adds, "a good deal from England about the scandals of the Guiteau trial. Nothing in that story is comparable to the injustice and brutality of the headlong violence of the proceedings of England in the Lamson case."

The New York correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—A special cable message says that Mr. Justice Hawkins, who tried Lamson, was angry that the evidence as to insanity was not presented before him; also that Sir W. Harcourt showed less attention because of the fear of partiality owing to the American intervention. According to my own observation, public opinion on the subject is unchanged. Scarcely any general interest is taken in the matter, and the belief is that the conviction was just. American citizenship is considered to be no defence.

Dealing with the efforts which have been made to obtain a respite for Lamson, the *Lancet* says:—Justice has decreed that the drunkard shall not stand excused, and the same rule must apply to intoxications or debaucheries with morphia, chloral, bromide of potassium, and the like. Unhappily the name of such self-destroyers is legion. We had no wish to write this before the case of Lamson had been decided, but now that the fate of that man does not tremble in the balance we feel it a duty to protest against what we conceive to be a fatuous policy.—*Globe*, April 28.

LORD GRANVILLE.

"KOSMOS" in the *World* of April 26, in a letter rather more witty and less brutal than usual, writes to the Foreign Secretary:—"A departed friend of mine and of yours, who had long served under you in public life, once applied to you a few lines from Carlyle's description of M. Maurepas, in the *History of the French Revolution*: 'Nimble old man, who for all emergencies has his light jest; and ever in the worst confusion would emerge, cork-like, unsunk; who hopes that he, by dexterity, shall contrive to continue Minister. Small care to him is perfectibility, progress of the species, and *Astræa redux*.' It may seem hard to speak of you as an old man; but you are certainly not young, although you are perpetually surrounded by the signs of comparative juvenility. It is amusing to see a peer, who is only some five years younger than Mr. Gladstone, ambling up and down Rotten Row, surrounded by a bevy of young children, to whom his years would qualify him to stand in the position of grandfather. You display praiseworthy and surprising courage in struggling against your indifferent health. Your geniality and sprightliness, your energy and zest, are only now the pale ghosts of what they once were. Having lived a youth and early manhood of Sybaritism, scarcely less self-indulgent than that of Lord Lamington himself you are compelled, in your age, scrupulously to observe the laws of amost ascetic dietary. The demon gout is ever before you, and the malady does not seem to be the same safety-valve for the escape of malignant humours that it was in the case of Lord Beeconsfield. I will not say that with you the remedy is worse than the disease; but it is unquestionably the fact, that the severely self-denying ordinance, which the physicians have imposed upon you, if it keeps you free from pain and disease, has reduced your vitality, and has exaggerated your hereditary deafness.

Still your courage and adroitness do not desert you. You are equal to any emergency, and however much circumstances may seem to tell in favour of the attack made upon you by a political opponent, you are never at a loss for some dexterous apology. Take the case of Mr. Errington. It was not sent, we all know, on a mission to the Vatican; but he happened to be going to Rome, and you and your colleagues were anxious to make a special communication on Irish matters to the Pope. Or again, take the case of Mr. Goschen. Nothing was further from your intentions than to despatch an emissary to Prince Bismark. By the oddest and happiest coincidence in the world you happened to meet your old colleague the night before he was starting for Berlin on purely private business. What more natural than that when he reached Germany he should dine with Prince Bismark, and discuss the Egyptian question? Is it possible to conceive of any more auspicious, while purely accidental, combinations of circumstances than these? Why should a Foreign Minister ever require to send agents abroad, when, at the very moment which might seem convenient for their departure, he discovers that the very men, whom above all others he trusts, are travelling in the desired direction? Some People are rude enough to profess that they can see through, what they indecently call, these pretences: yet these are the sum and substance, the soul and essence, of your statesmanship. It may be a misnomer to use this word in such a connection; but you offer the best substitute for statesmanship which you can, and who are the public that they should too curiously criticise its component parts or its practical worth?"

WOULD IT BE WRONG?

PRACTICAL philanthropy at Madras has hit upon a notable device for helping those most miserable creatures, the poverty-stricken Eurasians. A lottery, whose tickets will have an aggregate value of £10,000, is in process of formation, and should it fill one half of the sum will be given in prizes, while the other moiety goes towards the establishment of a Eurasian colony in some place where land may be had cheap and the climate is reasonably good. Would British morality be outraged, we wonder, if a similar scheme, but on a larger scale, were taken in hand here to assist emigration of the unemployed? There is no question that a large mass of very genuine distress exists in some parts of the metroplis, and it is equally beyond doubt that many of the sufferers are extremely anxious to try their fortunes in a new land. But the Atlantic has to be crossed, and that requires an amount of money which may not be forthcoming. But if a lottery were got up on the Madras plan, we make little doubt any required sum would be obtained without difficulty. The English love of speculation is so strong that it still finds ample opportunities for gratification, in spite of legal restrictions, and some may fail to see any reason, therefore, why it should not be turned to account, once in a way, for the help of those whose whole existence is a game of chance.—*Globe.*

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, April 28.)

ADMIRALTY, 26th April.

Staff Surg. J. F. Parr has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surg. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 19th April, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 30th April, 1877.

Engr. J. Manley has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

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